

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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New York and Chicago, January 10, 1903.

No. 2

## MEXICAN SOAP.

Silicate of soda is being shipped into Mexico for soap making. The biggest shipments are billed to the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz.

## PACKERS AND INSURANCE.

The Cincinnati packers have decided to secure outside insurance. The idea of a mutual company among themselves has been practically given up.

## NEW KANSAS CITY PACKING PLANT.

It is believed that the recent purchase of thirty-five acres of land at Kansas City by C. J. Hubbard is the forerunner of a new packing plant at that point.

## SQUIRES WILL FIGHT CONTROL.

The Squire Company deny the statements made in a recent broker's circular to its stockholders and will fight any effort to get control of the Cambridge plant.

## KILLING ITS OWN MEAT.

The Hudson River State Hospital has decided to kill its own meat supply. The institution's management thinks that cheaper beef may thus be had. The expected will not happen.

## ENGLAND WILL SOON ADMIT S. A. CATTLE.

A cable from London says: The admission of Argentine cattle into the United Kingdom is awaiting only the drawing up of the regulations and their promulgation in the Gazette.

## ARMY MEAT CONTRACT.

The army contract to furnish meat for Fort Riley, Kan., during the next six months fell to the Armour Packing Company, Kansas City. It calls for 165,000 lbs. of beef and 25,000 lbs. of mutton.

## SNOW MOVES CATTLE.

Heavy cattle shipments prevailed all over the Northwest last week. All of the railroads freed from the desolate snow pastures and carried an unusual number of cattle to the Chicago Stock Yards.

## COMMISSIONER KILEY'S REPORT.

The special commissioner in the packing-house hearing at Jefferson City, Mo., has found generally in favor of the plaintiffs. The report goes to the Supreme Court in the nature of an advisory document.

## THE KILLING FREIGHT RATE.

The increase in freight rates on the present volume of business will bring in an additional \$200,000,000 of income and a loss of that much to the industries paying the rates. There is no industrial reason for this heavy haulage "soak."

## A NEW CATTLE COMPANY.

The Trinidad Cattle and Transportation Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000. Its purpose is farming and stock raising. The incorporators are: C. L. Groesbeck, C. R. Perry and Geo. K. Carlton.

## LOUISVILLE PLANT NOT SOLD.

In regard to the published reports that the Louisville Packing Company was sold, Vice-President W. W. Nathan, of that company, says: "The story is without a basis of truth. Our plant has not been sold and is not for sale at any price."

## CHANGED THE PURE FOOD BILL.

The Senate Committee on Manufactures has reported a substitute for the House's Pure Food Bill. It strikes out the fixing of food standards by the Department of Agriculture and confines itself largely to prohibiting interstate commerce in adulterated or mis-branded articles.

## CANADA MAY BID ON BEEF.

The following important dispatch is from Ottawa, Can.: The Department of Trade and Commerce is securing the names of Canadian firms who desire to bid for the contract to furnish fresh beef for the British army in South Africa. The imperial authorities want to give the contract to one of the colonies.

## PORK PACKERS INCORPORATE.

The pork packing firm of D. H. & W. C. Cornell, at Fall River, Mass., has been incorporated as the D. H. Cornell Packing Company. The officers are: President, Daniel H. Cornell; vice-president, Lester B. Cornell; clerk, Harry L. Y. Gibling. Directors: D. H. Cornell, L. B. Cornell, Richard H. Heap, Saul Janson, Edmund Whitehead, H. L. Y. Gibling and J. Bion Richards.

## BAD FOOD IN AUSTRIA.

In the report of the food testing station of the Austrian Apothecary Association Dr. M. Mansfeld gives some very interesting results. One thousand one hundred and thirty-three samples were submitted for analysis, 293 of which had to be declared adulterated, equivalent to 26 per cent. From 3 samples of beer 1 was declared unfit for use; 77 samples of liquors, 9 unfit; 51 bread, 5; 110 butter, 17; 32 cocoa, 12; 17 meat products, 9; 20 fruit syrups, 7; 48 spices, 26; 13 honey, 5; 41 coffee, 7; 28 milk, 10; 33 lard, 13; 70 edible fats, 10; 7 edible oil, 2; 216 water, 97, and from 176 samples of wine, 25 were unfit for consumption.

Butter: Several samples contained margarine, others cocoa butter to the extent of 25 per cent. One sample was semi-fluid even after long standing in cold weather, showing reactions for vegetable oils.

Conserves: Caviar was, as a rule, preserved with boric acid.

Fruit essences: Lemon extract showed a composition of citric acid and sugar, colored with coal-tar dye.

Spices: More than 50 per cent. were adulterated, pepper especially showing adulteration with olive kernels, rape meal and foreign starches. Paprika had been previously extracted, colored yellow afterwards and contained sand and broken stems. Cinnamon was mixed with sawdust, nutshells and 6 per cent. of sugar.

Milk: One sample contained ultramarine blue.

Lard: A large number of samples contained tallow up to 41 per cent., several of them tallow and cocoa oil and some cocoa butter.

Margarine: Two samples contained peanut oil.—Specially translated from the Zeitschrift f. Untersuchung d. Nahr. u. Genussmittel.

# STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

## CHICAGO

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago at the close of business Dec. 31, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary G. F. Stone:

	Dec. 31, 1902.	Dec. 31, 1901.
M. Pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '02, bbls.	19,197	29,045
M. Pork, made Oct. 1, '01, to Oct. 1, '02....	9,958	25,039
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls. ....	27,804	35,660
P. S. Lard, made since Oct. 1, '02, tcs. ....	12,468	45,836
All kinds of lard. ....	8,413	6,952
Short Rib Middles, made since Oct. 1, '02, lbs. ....	7,479,775	20,930,219
Short Rib Middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '02, lbs. ....		500,000
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	1,116,960	1,562,430
Extra Short Clear Middles, made since Oct. 1, '02, lbs. ....	1,036,798	636,834
Extra Short Clear Middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '02, lbs. ....		2,000
Extra Short Rib Middles. ....	2,370,736	5,077,565
Long Clear Middles, lbs. ....	75,030	203,511
Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs. ....	1,257,916	1,608,083
Sweet Pickled Shoulders, lbs. ....	2,288,903	4,238,995
Sweet Pickled Hams, lbs. ....	26,798,370	37,838,585
Dry Salted Bellies, lbs. ....	10,002,493	12,008,689
Sweet Pickled Bellies, lbs. ....	5,737,233	9,020,358
Sweet Pickled California or Picnic Hams, lbs. ....	7,444,974	10,764,195
Sweet Pickled Boston Shoulders, lbs. ....	2,455,420	1,953,828
Sweet Pickled Skinned Hams, lbs. ....	12,131,474	19,136,146
Other Cuts of Meats, lbs.	9,893,179	13,146,053
Total Cut Meats, lbs. ....	90,989,161	138,627,491
Average weight of hogs received December, 217; December, 1901, 202; December, 1900, 238.		

## SOUTH OMAHA.

Following were the provisions on hand in South Omaha at the close of business Dec. 31, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade and attested by Secretary L. C. Harding:

	Dec. 31, 1902.	Dec. 31, 1901.
Mess Pork, bbls. ....	120	227
Other kinds barreled Pork. ....	982	814
P. S. Lard, contract, tcs.	281	2,806
Other kinds Lard, tcs. ....	1,082	900
Short Rib Middles, lbs. ....	1,922,037	8,318,662
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	429,411	958,230
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs.	4,014,101	1,684,262
Extra S. R. Middles, lbs.	498,417	946,498
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	42,379	41,287
Dry Salt Shoulders, lbs.	760,529	1,764,828
S. P. Shoulders, lbs. ....	576,641	894,391
S. P. Hams, lbs. ....	8,118,905	11,472,566
D. S. Bellies, lbs. ....	3,012,905	2,963,132
S. P. Bellies, lbs. ....	1,445,122	2,656,399
S. P. California or Picnic Hams, lbs. ....	2,723,322	3,791,780
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.	3,902,831	5,228,852
Other Cut Meats, lbs. ....	1,413,600	2,241,528
Total Cut Meats, lbs. ....	28,860,200	42,962,415
Live Hogs.		
	Dec., 1902.	Dec., 1901.
Received. ....	225,229	267,724
Shipped. ....		13,281
Driven out. ....	225,556	250,990
Average weight. ....	256	212

## KANSAS CITY

Following were the provisions on hand in Kansas City at the close of business Dec. 31, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary E. D. Bigelow:

	Dec. 31, 1902.	Dec. 31, 1901.
Mess Pork, bbls. ....	20	2
Other kinds pork, bbls. ....	1,458	1,441
P. S. lard, contract, tcs. ....	1,080	2,772
Other kinds lard, tcs. ....	1,881	12,211
Shirt Rib Middles, lbs. ....	1,222,400	7,343,417
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	128,100	763,834
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs.	2,282,200	1,095,260
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	141,100	73,380
Dry Salt Shoulders, lbs.	856,400	3,418,712
D. S. Bellies, lbs. ....	1,544,900	1,591,439
S. P. Shoulders, lbs. ....	531,600	301,932
S. P. Hams, lbs. ....	12,327,000	16,348,721
S. P. Bellies, lbs. ....	2,203,000	3,969,320
S. P. Cal. Ham, lbs. ....	2,420,900	3,223,059
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.	2,562,800	2,741,661
Other cut meat, lbs. ....	2,625,600	5,332,024
Total Cut Meats, lbs. ....	28,856,000	46,202,759
Live Hogs.		
	Dec. 1902.	Dec., 1901.
Received. ....	181,868	385,013
Shipped. ....	543	3,284
Driven out. ....	179,550	377,204
Average weight. ....	224	173

## SOUTH ST. JOSEPH

Following were the provisions on hand in South St. Joseph at the close of business December 31, as reported to the "Stock Yards Daily Journal":

	Dec. 31, 1902.	Dec. 31, 1901.
All kinds of barreled pork, bbls. ....	774	640
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '02, tcs. ....	1,466	4,940
Other kind of lard, tcs. ....	609	634
Short rib middles and rough or back bone—short rib middles made since to Oct. 1, '02, lbs. ....	13,721	
Short clear middles, lbs.	768,600	924,318
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '02, lbs. ....	1,449,681	665,226
Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....	1,042,289	98,353

## STOCKS OF LARD.

The following estimates of the stocks of lard November 1 are based upon cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company, and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1903	1902	1902	1901	1900	1899
	Jan. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	6,500	950	7,500	10,000	35,500	42,000
Other British Ports. ....	1,800	250	5,000	6,000	7,000	10,000
Hamburg. ....	3,000	500	8,000	3,500	12,000	15,000
Bremen. ....	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	5,000
Berlin. ....	500	500	1,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
Baltic Ports. ....	4,500	5,000	7,000	6,500	6,000	6,000
Amsterdam. ....						
Rotterdam. ....	1,000	500	1,000	500	3,000	2,000
Mannheim. ....						
Antwerp. ....	3,000	1,000	3,000	1,500	2,500	7,000
French Ports. ....	250	500	3,000	3,500	7,000	6,000
Italian and Spanish ports	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe. ....	22,050	11,200	38,000	36,000	81,000	96,000
Afloat for Europe. ....	56,000	45,000	63,000	63,000	75,000	80,000
Total in Eur'p & Af'at	78,050	56,200	101,000	99,000	156,000	176,000
Chicago prime steam. ....	14,468	9,547	45,836	44,227	82,580	74,158
Chicago other kinds. ....	8,413	9,698	6,952	5,723	11,504	5,186
East St. Louis. ....	None.	None.	1,538	566	7,500	10,000
Kansas City. ....	2,961	2,280	14,983	4,301	3,179	9,531
Omaha. ....	1,363	1,013	3,706	2,958	5,665	3,767
New York. ....	5,427	4,510	8,054	9,097	13,015	20,152
Milwaukee. ....	895	680	4,565	702	5,022	2,883
Cedar Rapids. ....	(?)	(?)	2,386	1,113	2,268	1,042
South St. Joseph. ....	2,075	1,788	5,624	1,460	974	377
Total tierces. ....	111,652	85,725	194,644	169,147	287,707	303,096

Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	335,888	1,199,320
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	7,247,339	7,573,661
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs. ....	875,400	733,400
Dry salted bellies, lbs. ....	1,090,426	2,216,237
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs. ....	1,803,535	2,427,603
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs. ....	1,233,879	1,394,406
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs. ....	228,755	661,324
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs. ....	1,567,954	2,081,201
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	1,820,768	3,777,189
Total weight cut meats.	20,762,797	26,255,824

## Live Hogs.

	Dec., 1902.	Dec., 1901.
Received. ....	153,829	233,106
Shipped. ....	923	8,735
Driven out. ....	152,274	223,279
Average weight, lbs. ....	234	192

## MILWAUKEE

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Milwaukee at the close of business Dec. 31, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

	Dec. 31, 1902.	Dec. 31, 1901.
Mess Pork, winter pkd. (new), bbls. ....	3,523	11,703
Mess Pork, winter pkd. (old), bbls. ....		3,801
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls. ....	2,635	3,825
Prime Steam Lard, contract, tcs. ....	636	1,166
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	259	3,399
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	879,259	1,097,401
Extra Short Rib Middles, lbs. ....	409,956	181,326
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	59,464	167,464
Extra Short Clear Middles, lbs. ....	62,510	87,120
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	12,235	71,830
Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs. ....	273,135	647,018
Sweet Pickled Shoulders, lbs. ....	453,900	659,450
Sweet Pickled Hams, lbs. ....	2,202,000	3,427,400
Dry Salted Bellies, lbs. ....	681,986	1,428,602
Sweet Pickled Bellies, lbs. ....	428,850	546,900
Sweet Pickled California or Picnic Hams, lbs. ....	456,800	766,200
Sweet Pickled Skinned Hams, lbs. ....	410,950	562,750
Other cuts of meats, lbs. ....	3,129,897	5,445,197

## GLEANINGS.

C. Jungman, Menasha, Wis., is erecting a tannery.

The Merwin Provision Co., New Haven, Conn., has increased capital from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

The American Pork and Provision Co., Camden, N. J., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated.

The tannery of the United States Leather Co., at Middlesboro, Ky., was partly destroyed by fire.

A large abattoir is to be constructed at Toronto, Can., in connection with the Union Stock Yards.

The Halle & Horwitz Leather Co., Johnstown, N. Y., will establish a leather-dressing establishment.

Adam Sattig, New Haven, Conn., will be manager of the new rendering plant to be erected in that city.

Roth & Co., Orange, N. J., capital \$100,000, have been incorporated to deal in meats and poultry by Jacob, Isaac and Moses Roth.

The Pfister & Vogel Co., Milwaukee, Wis., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated to deal in hides, etc., by Fred Vogel, Jr., C. H. Pfister and A. H. Vogel.

The Fred F. Squire Co., capital \$15,000, has been organized at Kittery, Me., to do a cold storage business; Thornton Parker, Boston, Mass., president.

The Eastman Co., Fryeburg, Me., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated to deal in canned goods and provisions, by T. L. Eastman and E. E. Hastings.

The Cudahy Packing Co. will erect a butterine plant at Armourdale, Kan. This company will also establish several branches in Texas.

## BIG LIVE STOCK CONVENTION.

The following is the list of the speakers at the big convention of the National Livestock Association next week, January 13-16:

"Mortgage Law with Reference to Live Stock," Hon. L. C. Boyle, Missouri. "The Great Northwest as a Stock Country," Dr. J. Withycomb, Oregon. "Railway Live Stock Agents and Their Relation to the Shippers," Mr. W. V. Galbreath, Texas. "The Movement of Live Stock and Prospects for 1903," Mr. Thomas Flynn, Illinois. "The Angora Goat Industry in the United States," Dr. W. C. Bailey, California. "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition and What It Will Do for the Live Stock Industry," Hon. D. R. Francis, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Missouri. "Changes in Our Financial System Which Would Benefit Stockmen," Mr. S. R. Flynn, Illinois. "Our New Markets for Live Stock," Hon. George F. Thompson, Washington, D. C. "How the Stock Interests of the United States are Regarded in England, and How They Compare with European Countries," Hon. F. S. Peer, New York. "Infectious Diseases and Their Prevention," Dr. W. H. Dairymple, Louisiana. "The Tariff as it Effects the Stock Grower," Prof. J. E. Stubbs, Nevada. "The Destruction of Hides by Warbles," Mr. R. C. Jacobson, Illinois. "What Changes Congress Should Make in the Laws Governing the Public Domain and Forest Reserves," Hon. Charles J. Buell, South Dakota. "What Congress Should Do to Aid the Live Stock Industry," Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio. "The Necessity of a Classified Cen-

sus of Live Stock and How This Work May Be Best Conducted," Hon. H. Parker Willis, Washington, D. C. "Co-operation in Marketing Live Stock," Hon. Marion Sansom, Texas. "The Proposed Merging of the Packing Plants of this Country and the Effects and Remedy," Hon. Wm. M. Springer, Washington, D. C. "The Live Stock Industry in the Republic of Mexico and its Relations to the United States," Captain Britton Davis, Chihuahua, Mexico. "The Benefits Derived from Experimental Stations," Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Iowa. "The Benefit of a Traders' Exchange on a Stocker and Feeder Market," Mr. E. S. Downs, Missouri. "The Process of Evolution From a Populist to a Stockman," Hon. Jerry Simpson, New Mexico. "The Stockman in Politics," Hon. Herbert S. Hadley, Missouri.

## SWIFT'S BIG YEAR.

Swift & Company had a big year: The aggregate sales of the company in the year are given as "over" \$200,000,000; they were \$207,000,000 the previous year. The statement compares:

Assets—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Real estate, plants.....	\$13,718,995	\$12,167,616	\$1,551,379
Stocks and bonds.....	2,166,852	1,621,704	545,158
Cash .....	1,659,598	1,332,112	327,486
Unexpired insurance.....	107,319	88,773	18,546
Wagons and horses.....	113,807	105,053	8,754
Investments, branch houses .....	5,311,090	3,485,785	1,825,315
Accounts receivable.....	14,243,632	10,983,025	3,260,607
Product on hand.....	12,691,369	12,920,200	228,891
Totals .....	\$50,012,861	\$42,604,333	\$7,408,528

Liabilities—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Capital stock.....	\$25,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$5,000,000
Bonds .....	5,000,000	3,500,000	1,500,000
Bills payable.....	12,538,908	10,796,630	1,742,278
Accounts payable.....	1,941,784	2,062,077	150,293
Due connections.....	.....	2,406,332	2,406,332
Taxes .....	323,664	.....	323,664
Accrued bond int.....	62,508	63,287	779
Surplus .....	5,246,005	3,746,005	1,500,000
Totals .....	\$50,012,861	\$42,604,333	\$7,408,528

Current assets—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Cash .....	\$1,659,598	\$1,332,112	\$327,486
Insurance .....	107,319	88,773	18,546
Accounts receivable.....	14,243,632	10,983,025	3,260,607
Inventory .....	12,691,370	12,920,200	228,891
Stocks and bonds.....	2,166,852	1,621,704	545,158
Cash in branches (estimated) .....	1,000,000	750,000	250,000
Totals .....	\$31,968,969	\$27,595,878	\$4,273,091

Current liabilities—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Bills payable.....	\$12,538,908	\$10,796,630	\$1,742,278
Accounts payable.....	1,941,784	2,062,077	150,293
Due connections.....	.....	2,406,332	2,406,332
Taxes and accrued interest .....	386,172	63,287	322,885
Totals .....	\$14,766,864	\$15,358,326	(\$591,462)

Excess assets..... 15,102,105 10,237,552 4,864,553  
\*Last year stated in two items—accounts payable and equity in consignments. †Decrease.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gustavus F. Swift; vice-presidents, Edwin C. Swift, Louis F. Swift; treasurer, Lawrence A. Carton; secre-

STURTEVANT  
GENERATING SETS

*In 100 types and sizes.  
High speed, and high grade.  
We build both engine & generator.  
Send for Bulletin G.*

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WATER PAINT

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COMPANY.**  
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SAMPLES FREE.

tary, D. E. Hartwell; assistant treasurer, I. A. Vant; general counsel, Albert H. and Henry Feeder.

The company's directors are: Gustavus F. Swift, Louis F. Swift, Lawrence A. Carton, Edward F. Swift, Edwin C. Swift, John R. Redfield, and Herbert Barnes.

The question of a merger was not even broached at the annual meeting.

## PROPOSALS

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., January 3, 1903. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of February, 1903, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on January 13, 1903. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened January 13, 1903," addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, U. S. A.



# DOMESTIC ICE MACHINE CO.

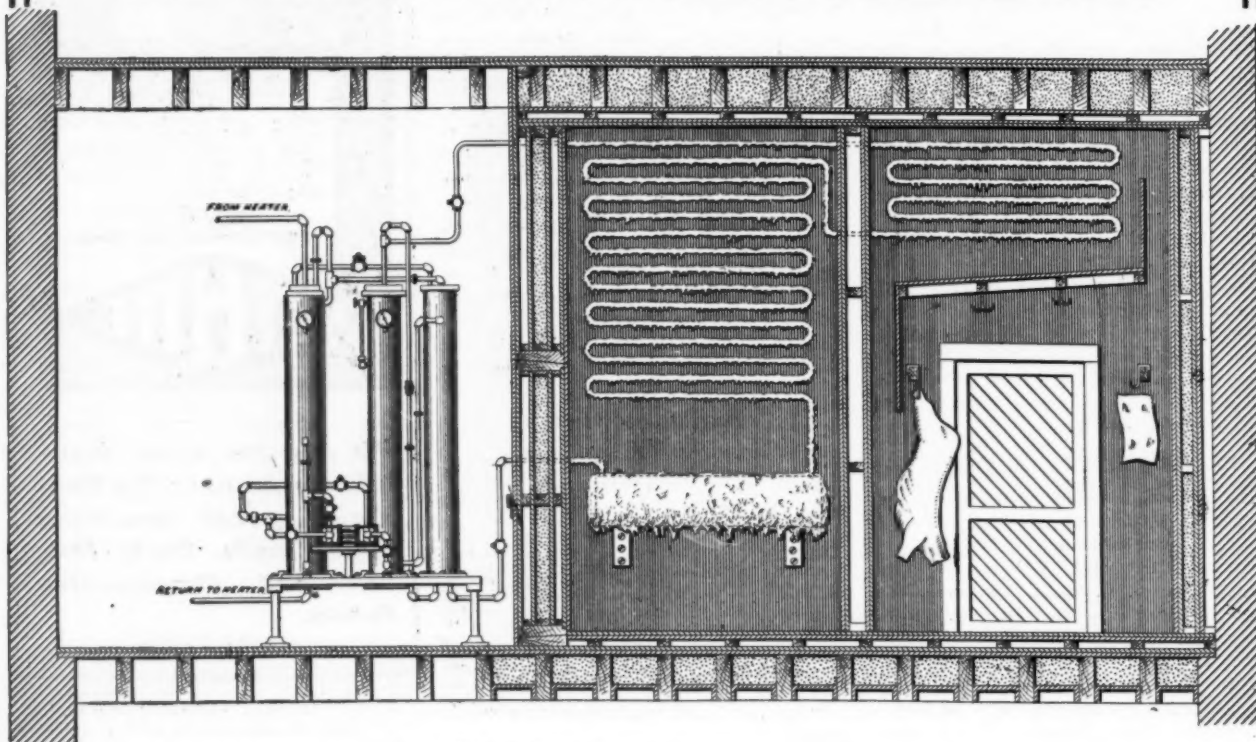
MANUFACTURERS OF

AUTOMATIC ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

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21-23 West 34th Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## MAKE YOUR OWN ICE OR DO YOUR OWN REFRIGERATING



- 1—No outside motive power, or skilled attendance required.
- 2—The only absolutely automatic refrigerating machine on the market.
- 3—The only machine ever built, which is operated with a self contained pump which has no valves, or stuffing boxes.
- 4—The only power needed is heat, derived from gas, kerosene oil; high or low pressure, or exhaust steam.

**Some of the  
Special  
Features are**

The Automatic regulation of the temperature.  
The Automatic regulation of the liquor levels in all cylinders.  
A circulating pump operated entirely by the weak liquor.  
A circulating pump having no valves or stuffing boxes.  
Cost of operating half that of ice.  
Floor space required for 500 lb. machine only 4 square feet.  
Capacity from 50 lb. per day up.

*Prices and other information on application.*



## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### SKINS FOR RUSSIA CALF.

Skins for Russia calf leather should be free from salt rust and of good clear and smooth grain. The best results are obtained when the skins are sorted and worked through in packs of convenient size, and it is always a good plan for the tanner to tan a number of skins ahead, and let them lie in the dry or crust state some time before coloring and finishing them, but they must be kept dry and clean. Sulphated oil makes a very good fat-liquor for this class of leather. In a fat-liquor of soap an oil egg yolk should be used as it gives softness and strength to the grain. In making fancy colored Russia the tanner should use only the best quality of coloring materials, and a great deal of care in using them.

To wash tanned leather in water softened with borax is a help in getting clear and deep colors. The borax also helps in making the skins soft and smooth upon the grain, and prevents spots and streaks caused by particles of tanning material. Of course the washing is always done previous to applying the dye.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

### A GOOD BEEF CURE.

A good beef cure is the following: To 220 lbs. of meat use 16 oz. saltpetre, 3 pints syrup and 85 degrees pickle. Cure in 40 days; temperature of the storage to be 38 degrees to 40 degrees F.

### MEAT FLOUR.

Meat flour may be prepared by taking beef which has been dried at 120 degrees F., grind fine and reduce at 212 degrees F. Then pack in glass and seal in a vacuum.

### SMOKING MEATS.

Hang the article in smoke house by tip end so that each piece hangs clear of the other. All that is necessary is to allow space for free circulation of smoke. Old-style smoke houses vary in height from fire to first stretch of meats (between which is a heavy wire screen preventing meats falling into fire) usually 10 to 12 feet, which is about right. The meats should drain 12 to 18 hours, allowing free circulation of air meanwhile, before putting on fire. This should be built of hickory or maple. A slow, steady smoke is desirable, and 6 days is necessary to effect a thorough finish. Then put out fire and allow meats to remain in house 2 or 3 days to cool off and firm up, leaving free circulation of air to prevent sweating. The less meats are handled the better. After smoking, in all cases, you can determine readily when meats are fit to

take out and to ship. Meat trees and meat trucks which are run about on tracking from vats to smoke, from smoke to storage and from storage to canning department, are in every respect excellent arrangements in this connection. They save labor, the damaging of the meats, shrinkage, etc.

### COPRA OIL BUTTER.

A cable from England says: "A disquieting report is going the rounds of Liverpool commission houses to the effect that over 600 tons of butter manufactured from copra oil are monthly turned out by a certain Marseilles firm, much of which, under the label of the best Calvados article, has made its way into the English market. It is also reported that a British syndicate has offered the Marseilles firm \$60,000 for the secret of its manufacture. The profit made thereby is evident when it is said that the Marseilles people turn the material over to the local commission houses at the rate of 100 kilograms for 80f., or about 8 cents a pound.

"It is said that the oil, which has originally almost the consistency of genuine butter, is first bleached by the application of fuller's earth, but by what chemical process the earth is later removed, taking with it all rancidity and coloring matter, is at present the secret of the Marseilles manufacturers."

### THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Report from Washington says: The House Committee on Commerce has agreed on its amendments to the Senate bill establishing the new legislative department to be known as the Department of Commerce, and to-day the amended bill was reported. The House bill embraces in the new department the light-house establishment, the Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Immigration, including the jurisdiction of Chinese exclusion; the Bureau of Statistics, control of Alaskan fisheries, all of which are now parts of the Treasury Department; the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, now in the State Department, and the Census Bureau, which is now in the Interior Department.

The Department of Labor and the Fish Commission are placed in the new department. The Senate bill created the new Bureau of Manufactures. The House accepts that and adds two new bureaus, one on insurance, and the other on corporations. The life-saving and marine hospital service, the Bureau of Navigation, the steamboat inspection service, and the United States Shipping Commissioner, all of which are under the Secretary of the Treasury, and were by the Senate bill transferred to the new department, are excluded.

### IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The New York "Tribune" says:

In the case of the Diamond Glue Company agt. the United States Glue Company, the court affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. The case involved a contract between the Diamond company, an Illinois corporation, which was to have the right to supervise a factory to be built by the United States Company in Wisconsin. This contract was made on June 25, 1898, but before it went into effect a law was enacted by the Wisconsin Legislature requiring foreign corporations to file a copy of their charters with the Wisconsin Secretary of State as a condition of doing business there. This failure was made the basis of the defence against the proceeding for breach of contract, and it was sustained by to-day's opinion.

The court affirmed the opinion of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas in the case of the Railroad Commissioners of Arkansas agt. the Kansas City Southern Railway Company. This was a case instituted by the railroad company to enjoin the board from fixing rates on which the road should carry goods from one point in Arkansas through Indian Territory to another point in Arkansas. The contention of the railroad company was sustained in an opinion by Justice Holmes.

### GERMANY'S IMPORTATION OF POULTRY AND EGGS.

Germany's importation of poultry and eggs during 1901 amounted to 162¾ million marks (about \$38,500,000) in value. For the first half of this year the value of this line of imports aggregated 96 3-5 million mark, of which the following items deserve notice: Live geese, valued at 9 5-10 million mark; live chickens, valued at 5½ million mark; other live poultry at 1 million mark; dead poultry, at 4½ million marks; eggs and yellow of eggs, at 66 million mark; feathers for bedding, at 8 4-5 million mark; feathers for ornamentation, at 7-10 million mark.

These importations come principally from Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia. The above report is sent to The National Provisioner by Hon. Simon W. Hanauer, U. S. Deputy Consul-General, Frankfort-on-Main.

### PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Dec. 31—	1902.	1901.
Chicago .....	1,535,000	1,845,000
Kansas City .....	400,000	715,000
Omaha .....	360,000	465,000
St. Louis .....	253,000	340,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	246,000	436,000
Indianapolis .....	226,000	330,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	37,000	61,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	149,000	156,000
Cincinnati .....	123,000	138,000
Ottumwa, Iowa. ....	102,000	130,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa. .	95,000	114,000
Sioux City, Iowa. ....	132,000	190,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	163,000	160,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	83,000	91,000
Cleveland, O. ....	86,000	90,000
Detroit, Mich. ....	45,000	45,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	35,000	31,000
Nebraska City, Neb. .	49,000	36,000
Bloomington, Ill. ....	17,500	25,500
Marshalltown, Iowa. .	22,000	21,000
Above and all others. .	4,405,000	5,180,000

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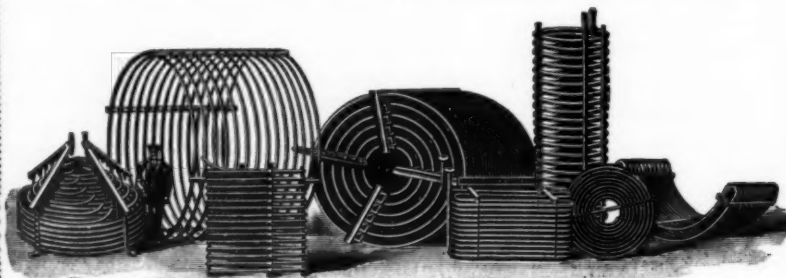
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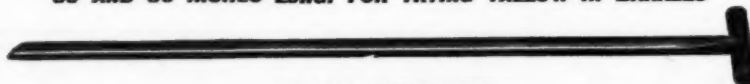
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## The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

### ANTI-TRUST BLUBBER

The National administration seems to be worrying about how to get at the trusts. Senator Hoar has drawn a bill and Attorney-General Knox has offered suggestions. One can hardly believe that either is sincere. The combined effort has a 1904 campaign slogan sound. If the views expressed in either document were enacted into law and carried out there would be commercial chaos as bad as that which could be created by any kind of industrial anarchism.

The doctrine of wholesale and retail prices is well settled; so is that of better prices for bigger orders and lower freight rates for carload shipments. The sacredness and privacy of one's business and records is an old right. The government's advisers would destroy all of these rights—wise or unwise—and establish a closer censorship than that maintained over the national bank—a government establishment.

The rebate on freights seems to be Mr. Knox's bete noir. Still he does not score the administration's own creature, the Inter-State Commerce Commission, nor the corporations which give rebates when the one permitted the other to raise the present haulage tax from 15 to 20 per cent. above the scale on which rebates were given last year. It did not seem to strike the learned Attorney-General nor the Inter-State Commerce Commission that if roads could haul freights at a less cost than their published schedules that they could do so more profitably at schedule prices. This view might have suggested the conclusion that if the tariff was so scaled down as to admit of no flexibility there would be no room for the rebate system. In spite of it all, however, the general schedule has been raised.

The attempt of the government, if it acts upon Mr. Knox's suggestion, to prevent the selling of the same commodity at different prices in different places would be a senseless interference with trade. The conditions are not the same and the prices must fit the conditions. Publicity in business serves no purpose. The public does not understand science, bookkeeping or everyone's methods of business. The scandalizing of private affairs simply to satisfy morbid curiosity or win votes is a useless and a tyrannical inquisition, which should be no part of the administration of a Republican form of government. Secrecy is the first tool of the State, or other, department, because the populace cannot understand. Punish crimes but let alone the inside business workings of business and its affairs. Vote hunting and trade-building are two different sciences.

### UNTANGLING THE FREIGHT BLOCK

The car shortage is still felt. The coal supply has much to do with it. The recent snow blocks also held up the movement of cars. The receipts of live stock at centers have been fitful—now large, now small, because of this state of the rolling stock of the railroads. Livestock which could not be driven to new pastures because of the snow have been turned towards the market, and have had difficulty in even getting there. It was a case of slaughter or starvation, with some chances in favor of the latter alternative. It is anticipated that the supply of new engines in many of the roads will facilitate haulage and soon destroy the existing car famine.

### A COTTON OIL MILL LESSON

The overbuilding of new cottonseed oil mills during 1902 is now being felt. Many of the builders are poorer but wiser now than they were a year ago. The expansion was not a growth; it was a boom. The scramble for seed followed, with the result that the bulk of it was laid in at very high prices, and a great many crushers closed down months short of their usual run. The lesson taught has been learned. The result will be the building of very few new mills this season. Those who may have the mill fever can buy existing factories cheaper than they can build them. The continued high prices of mill products have been the saving factor in the cottonseed crush situation. It is to be hoped that the soap industry, the feeding industry and other industries which use the products of cottonseed in their own output will experience good trading conditions so as to enable the crushers to hold their ground until the seed situation adjusts itself or improves. The closing of over half of the factories early in December was unprecedented. It meant that seventy-five per cent. of them shut down by January 1. The fact is that there will be but little oil mill building done this year.

### WOOL AND ITS SCIENCE

Raising wool is one thing. It is a science. Treating wool after it is grown is another science. Manufacturing it into cloth is still another science. As the loom is the objective point of the two other wool sciences it is business sense to study the needs of the factory. The manufacturer of woollens desires fibre for lustre and even felting. When the farmer grows a good wool and then ruins it with some crude dip for curing scab or some other sheep disease, he more than often produces a fleece that comes up harsh and feeble, is expensive to scour and generally defeats the purpose for which it is grown. Cape wools are becoming objectionable for this reason. The same objections were raised to American wools some few years ago. The farmer may

soon learn that soil, climate and grass also affect the fleeces of his flocks and better the product by that knowledge. When the science of growing wools in this country, as seen through the spectacles of the manufacturer, is learned by our farmers, the industry may become more profitable.

### THERE WAS A HOG SHORTAGE

The total Western packing of hogs at the principal centers for 1902 was 21,000,000 head. The National Provisioner insisted early in the year that there would be a hog shortage at the abattoirs. We were then told that hogs were plentiful. Let the comparative kill say who has been correct in his forecast. The Western hog pack was:

In 1901, 25,410,000; 1900, 28,265,000; 1899, 22,215,000; 1898, 23,510,000; 1902, 21,100,000.

The pack at Western abattoirs has thus fallen 4,310,000 short of that of the previous year, and 7,265,000 short of that of 1900. Last spring was a disastrous and a poor one for pigs. This indicates a continued hog shortage during 1903.

### REFRIGERATION'S ADVANCE

Refrigeration is still working on long haulage. Great advances have been made in this respect; so much so that American-chilled mutton can now be landed in pretty good condition on the London market. The science of refrigeration is far from being perfect. There are elements of air and carcass yet to be overcome. The item of cost must be still more minimized. The salt air plays its part at sea and adds the saline factor to the fresh air and land conditions. Experts are now treating the floating and the stationary cold store as separate problems. The recent and continued successful shipments of American refrigerated mutton shows the advance in their study.

### EXCEPTIONS IN THE OUSTER CASE.

The defendants in the Jefferson City, Mo., packer case have filed sixteen exceptions to the findings of the Special Commissioner. The principal reasons why the court should not sustain the Commissioner's findings are: The Commissioner erred in holding the respondents guilty of combinations in Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph; that proper testimony was excluded; improper testimony admitted and that the finding is against the law and the evidence in the case.

### CATTLE TO EUROPE FROM BROOKLYN.

For the first time in years live cattle will be shipped from Brooklyn to Europe. The steamer Camoens is now fitting at Martin's Stores to carry cattle.

### PRESERVATIVES FOOD TESTS ON ANIMALS.

The Department of Agriculture is making food tests on animals at Washington as auxiliary to the experiments now being conducted by Dr. Wiley, of the Division of Chemistry, on twelve men.



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## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

### Provisions.

The hog market broke 15¢@20¢. per 100 lbs. to-day, more on expected larger receipts than actually larger supplies for the day. The products opened weak, and soon sold down fully 40¢. per bbl. on January pork, and 10¢. on May, with lard 5¢@10 points lower, and ribs 5 points down, followed by frequent fluctuations.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Market still very strong, and the features not varying from those outlined in our review. January delivery of prime yellow is still tending upward, and all later deliveries are held with confidence, although quiet. Prime yellow, January, New York, 40¢. bid

and 41½¢. asked, and all later deliveries held at about 40½¢., with 39¾¢. bid, although the market is likely to move even stronger at any moment, especially for January delivery. Crude, tanks, held in Texas at 35¢., and sold in Southeast at 34¢.

### Tallow.

Market strong at 5½¢. for city, hhds., at which the weekly contracts of about 200 hhds. were made. In addition to the sales in our review, made through the week, are 300 tes. city at 6½¢.

### Oleo Stearine.

Not changed from the features in our review.

## OMAHA LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Cattle receipts have been very moderate so far this week, and the result has been considerable improvement in the trade, the two days' advance in fat cattle prices amounting to 10¢@15¢. The colder weather has had a very marked effect on the trade in the way of increasing the demand and giving the market in general a decidedly healthier tone. It looks as if the good, well fattened beeves are mostly in pretty strong hands now, and receipts at present are mostly from small feeders, and consist of 90-day cattle. Good to choice beeves are very scarce, the best here last week selling at \$5, as against \$5.30 last week. Good 1,200 to 1,450-lb. beeves are quoted at \$4.40@4.90, with fair 1,000 to 1,250-lb. beeves at \$3.85@4.35, and the poor to fair warmed up and short-fed kinds at \$3.25@3.75. Cow stuff has shown an advance of 20¢@25¢. over last week's very low prices, and choice grades are quoted at \$3.75@4.40, with fair to good butcher and beef grades at \$3@3.60, and canners and cutters at \$1.75@2.85. Business in stock cattle and feeding steers has been very light for some time past, but the demand is increasing, and values as a rule are quite a little stronger than last week, good to choice grades being quoted at \$3.80@4.25, fair to good stock at \$3.25@3.75, and poor to fair kinds at \$2.50@3.

The hog market has not shown any very great change for some time past, and values to-day are substantially the same as a week ago. Packers are after the good heavy and butcher weight hogs, and the range of prices has widened out considerably in the past few weeks, the common light and underweight stuff being hard to dispose of at anything like a decent figure. To-day the best heavy hogs sold up to \$6.50 and poor light weight (around 150 lbs.) down as low as \$5.25@5.85. Decent weight stuff sold very largely at \$6.35@6.40.

The sheep market, as a general thing, has been active and strong as far as the desirable grades are concerned, but the medium and common stuff is getting to be something of a drag on the market. Choice fat lambs are quoted up to \$5.50; yearlings, \$4.65; wethers, \$4.50, and ewes, \$4. Feeder stock has moved very slowly; lambs at \$3.25@3.75; yearlings, \$3@3.35; wethers, \$2.75@3.25, and ewes, \$1@2.

The Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, Ohio, report that the Pittsburg Reduction Co. have just placed an order with them for a 90-gallon oil filter, also an 18-inch exhaust head, to be used in their new works at East St. Louis, Ill.

## EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending Dec. 13 of commodities, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers	Destination	Oil Cake	Cotton Cheese	Bacon	Butter	Beef Tcs.&Bbls.	Pork	Lard Tcs. & Pkgs
Etruria, Liverpool	.....	206	1309	1322	200	.....	139	20 3975
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	732	2511	1659	.....	.....	.....	734 1853
Cevic, Liverpool	.....	1884	.....	1967	.....	.....	.....	325 4411
Victorian, Liverpool	.....	1600	.....	700	.....	100 75	125	..... 3500
Philadelphian, South'pton.	.....	.....	.....	1895	.....	.....	.....	..... 300
Minnehaha, London	.....	750	278	124	.....	50 215	.....	75 15100
Bristol City, Bristol	.....	225	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	..... 1258
Toronto, Hull	.....	1131	.....	1324	.....	.....	38	857 17250
Acanthus, Manchester	.....	1155	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 5040
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	.....	.....	460	.....	.....	.....	405 750
Anchoria, Glasgow	.....	.....	.....	427	.....	115 25	.....	105
Coningsby, Rotterdam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 1850
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	.....	4390	.....	260	.....	50	.....	1870 6835
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	16174	50	125	.....	90	.....	233 1002
Brandenburg, Bremen	.....	.....	1565	51	.....	128	.....	..... 4600
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	100	.....	155	.....	8 290	150	3457 7862
Island, Baltic	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	130 25	813	2048
La Champagne, Havre	.....	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 800
Dona Maria, Lisbon and Oporto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Perugia, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	50	933
Citta di Milano, Medit'nean	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neapolitan Prince, Medit'n	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Bechuana, South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Corfe Castle, South Africa	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239
Total	.....	21023	9727	5263	10828	200 273	1103	477 9149 79776
Last week	.....	12129	10274	6463	10338	..... 250	1456	389 9062 81368
Same time in 1901	.....	29355	17534	2505	9412	2721 33	555	51 2736 14430

# HIDES AND SKINS

## Weekly Review

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market has been characterized by general dullness, despite which packers are maintaining a relatively strong front, under which, however, lurks a general susceptibility to offers.

**NATIVE STEERS.**—Free of brands, 60 pounds and up, have moved in very limited volume at a variety of prices, from 13½c. up, according to weight, quality and selection.

**BUTT BRANDED STEERS.**—60 lbs. and up, have moved in substantial volume at 11½c., though the views of buyers are fractionably lower, especially in reference to late offerings.

**COLORADO STEERS.**—60 lbs. and up, are scarce, with December and November's selling from 11½c. to 11¾c.

**NATIVE COWS.**—Have sold in moderate volume, from 11¼c. to 11½c., offerings of the current month being available at even money.

**BRANDED COWS.**—Are a reasonably strong feature at 9c. About 10,000 have moved at the price.

**NATIVE BULLS.**—Range from 10½c. to 10¾c., according to weight, quality and selection.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market has been very quiet, owing to the prevalence of a sort of mutual indisposition to either buy or sell. The present large receipts are hardly conducive to strength.

**NO. 1 BUFFS, FREE OF BRANDS AND GRUBS.**—40 to 55 lbs., are well sustained. They are generally held at 8½c., with the usual 1c. stretch between selections.

**NO. 1 EXTREMES.**—25 to 40 lbs., are rather an indifferent factor at 8¾c., with No. 2's at 1c. less. The grade of present offerings is of rather inferior calibre.

**HEAVY COWS.**—Free of brands and grubs, 55 lbs. and up, are rather a moderate factor; the supply is at least fully adequate to the call.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.**—Range up to 8½c. flat and are in easy tendency.

**BULLS.**—Are the subject of comparatively little interest, the last transactions of note being effected on a basis of 8 to 9c.

**NO. 1 CALFSKINS.**—8 to 15 lbs., command 12c. for a good country selection, the price being well sustained in the face of a limited supply.

**NO. 1 KIPS.**—15 to 25 lbs., have sold at 10 and 10½c., according to weight, quality and selection.

**DEACONS.**—Are in good request for 65c. to 85c.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Are one of the strong features of the market and quotable from \$3.30 to \$3.35.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The packer market is strong in request and in limited supply. The country contemporary is well sold up, with prices firmly sustained. We quote green salted packer pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.45. Green salted country pelts, 90c. to \$1.00. Green salted packer lambs, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

### BOSTON.

There was a disposition on the part of certain holders to advance prices, to which tanners did not respond. The latter continue to be either sufficiently supplied or covered by contract to carry them for at least another month. New Englands are being promptly picked up and firmly held at 8¾c. to 9c.

### PHILADELPHIA.

The market of the past week has been depressed, owing to a variety of reasons naturally coincident with the season. We quote: City steers, 10½c. to 11c.; country steers, 10c. to 10½c.; city cows, 8c. to 8½c.; country cows, 7½c. to 8c.; bulls, 7½c. to 8c. There is practically no change in the calfskins, market prices being well sustained; while

sheepskins are the subject of a consuming demand.

### NEW YORK.

**GREEN SALTED HIDES.**—The market has been generally depressed, the only transaction of note having been the sale of 3,000 cutthroat steers at 12½c. The appended quotations only nominally affect the condition of the market. We quote: Native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 13¼c. to 13½c.; butt-branded steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11c. to 11½c.; side-branded steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11c. to 11½c.; city cows, 9c. to 9½c., and city bulls, 10½c. to 10¾c.; horsehides, \$2 to \$3.25.

### SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market has shown but few noteworthy features during the past week, and the market has been characterized by an absence of any appreciable call. While holders are presenting at least a nominally firm front, there is little doubt but that in the face of present conditions they could be separated from their holdings on terms to suit provided they were properly approached.

The country situation has been characterized by general inactivity, which condition is not likely to be relieved by the present large receipts of cattle.

The Boston market continues dull, the only noteworthy feature of the past week being the periodical attempt on the part of certain holders to boom prices, which attempt, by

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the way, died a natural and graceful death. The Philadelphia market is as usual quiet. A variety of reasons are urged as causes, but it seems like "love's labor lost" to apologize for a condition generally recognized as indigenous to the soil.

The New York market has not been the center, either of interest or activity sales, having been practically confined to one variety and naturally limited volume of business.

### STARCH AND BEEF PRODUCTION.

The Michigan Starch Company, near Traverse City, in that State, will build cattle barns and establish a cattle feeding business. The food product of the starch works will be utilized as cattle feed.

## TANNERY SUP'TS WANT NOTHING

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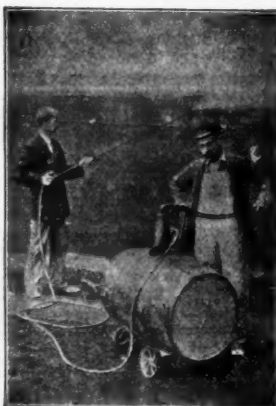
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 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

### BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street  
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue  
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 173 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue  
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and 45th Streets  
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 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.  
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street  
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street  
 West Side Market }

### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

# Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

### FARMERS TURN TO BUTTERINE.

The following information is sent by a correspondent: The high price of butter is compelling the country folks and farmers of the dairy districts to use oleomargarine. The farmer who milks the cow that furnishes the milk that supplies the cream that makes the butter prefers to take his butter fat from the stock yards in the shape of uncolored 18-cent oleomargarine, rather than to pay 30 cents for pure golden colored butter. The farmer does not lose any money by this. There is a good market for all the butter than can be

made even at 30 cents, but the farmers and country folks balk at 30 cents per pound for butter.

### A SEVEN PLATE STAG.

December 27 was not fish day, but Frank W. Mattlage gave a "stag" dinner at corner 40th street and Sixth avenue to six of his personal friends. He doesn't believe in even numbers, so he made the seventh. Seven is his lucky number. Those present were Harry Raphael, James Buckley (Erie R. R.), Harry

Putzel, Wm. Hoffman, Harry Mattlage, Fred Bennett and Mine Host Frank W. Mattlage. The menu was too rich for the ordinary palate. Those on the outside who looked on thought a merger caucus was on. But it was simply a gastronomic try-out, a royal feed. After the dinner the guests were still able to navigate, because Raphael only drinks water, and he wouldn't allow much more than water to the other diners. After dinner they all went, as guests of their host, to see Nat Goodwin play, and then to Rector's. All of it accounted for the sandy and tired eyes the next morning.

# Swift & Company

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Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## Weekly Review

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

**Remarkably Favorable Statistical Situations—Market Could Be Easily Controlled to Higher Prices—Developments of a Speculative Character, However, Are Awaited—Occasional Strong Buying—Foreign Markets Quiet, Because of Large Deliveries to Them on Contracts.**

No one questions that the course of the hog products markets could be easily steered higher, through the actual needs of supplies, either for extensive contracts made with Europe for January delivery or for the regular demands from home sources.

Indeed, if the contracts with continental and United Kingdom markets had to be fully met through this month, especially for lard, it is doubtful if the packing in the period would be large enough to meet the requirements.

We pointed out in our last week's review the amount of lard required on the January contracts with Europe, and the statement attracted a good deal of attention over the country. But we said then, also, that it was possible that Europe would re-sell some of these contracts, because it had a profit on many of them of  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per pound, as the contracts were made in October and November, when the January delivery was not only that much cheaper than its current price, but looked of very low value as compared with the prices for the cash stuff at that time.

This week has developed the possibility of Europe re-selling lard to a fact; it has not done so, however, in sufficient volume to modify materially the strong position for the January delivery.

There is, perhaps, at present from 50,000 to 60,000 tcs. of the lard due the foreign markets on their January contracts, as against 75,000 tcs. in the previous week. In other words, they have re-sold about 20,000 tcs. of the original amount.

It is clear that unless much freer re-selling is done by the foreign markets of the lard, that almost any basis of value may come about for the current month's delivery.

The world's visible supply of lard increased through December only 25,927 tcs., and the total supply was 111,652 tcs., while on January 1, 1902, it was 194,644 tcs. It is shown also that in Europe and afloat for it there are now 28,050 tcs. of the entire visible supply, leaving a stock in this country on January 1 of 23,600 tcs. In the previous year for December the gain in the visible supply of the lard was fully 55,350 tcs.

And the packing since January 1 has been of very ordinary volume, since the receipts of hogs have not been particularly large. Indeed, the hog supplies at the marketable centres steadily stand under those of the previous packing season, the loss of packing being fully 70,000 hogs last week as against the corresponding week of the previous year, while it is well known that the packing from November 1 to date is fully 1,000,000 hogs less than in the same time last year.

Moreover, in the exports of lard to Europe since November 1 there is an increase shown of 18,900,000 pounds, as compared with the previous year, and there is probably a larger home consumption of the product than then, notwithstanding the enormous business in the compounds, and because all conditions of business are prosperous, and are taking food products freely; besides, the distributors have been compelled to take the lard more

freely this season, since they had less held stock than usual to fall back upon.

It is readily comprehended by the figures given that if supply and demands alone for consumption were to regulate the market that the advantage for a long while would be in favor of selling interests. Indeed, that statistically the market would not be much better situated for buyers until the season was advanced by several months; indeed, if it could happen until another large corn crop was assured.

The favorable points are as applicable to meats as lard.

But it is considered probable that the speculation will have more to do in determining values than statistics after some flurry, which is expected, for the January deal.

There are many opinions that, as a result of speculation, that there will be some sort of a slump in prices after a few weeks, in the more general desire of the leaders to at length get the products cheaper for closer control, and for the purpose, as well, of shaking out a considerable "long" interest, which has tagged on, besides with some desire to discounting the later options.

Moreover, it is considered probable that as a good deal of lard and meats has been, and will be, sold ahead at high prices, that at length upsetting the market to get the products cheaper would be in order.

It is considered, as well, that new demands from Europe are likely to be for a long while of much less force than latterly, because of the products coming upon its markets from its home-grown hogs. And it will be a matter of several weeks before Europe's hog supply is used up.

There are traders who claim that Europe will not do much more re-selling of the meats and lard coming to it this month, that it needs the supplies and will hold to them with the idea of being more independent over market conditions to be developed in this country through the near future.

Since the beginning of the year our home demands have materially revived, and there is no increase of stocks of the products since the beginning of the month, while hogs, at this writing, are actively taken up at higher prices.

In New York there has been a little business with shippers in pork at well sustained prices. The trading in Western steam lard has been quiet with shippers, but rather more active with refiners, as the Continent lard business is of moderate volume, although there has been some re-selling of the refined at a profit. City lard has been taken up close to offerings, in part for export, at an easier price, with export lots at 9.90. Compound lard is selling very well, and is quoted for the most part at  $7\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ in car lots. The city cutters have marketed fair quantities of pickled bellies, loose, at 9¢. The general distribution of meats is of fair volume, and at well sustained prices. Sales of 275 bbls. mess pork at \$18@18.50, 300 bbls. city family do. \$17.75@18, 200 bbls. short clear do. at \$20.50@22.50, 1,000 tcs. Western lard on p. t. (quoted \$10.22), 400 tcs. city lard at \$9.40@9.90, 30,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 9¢; 24,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. average, at 9¢; 7,500 lbs. do., 10 lbs. average, at  $9\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 4,000 lbs. smoking do., at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@10¢; 2,500 loose pickled shoulders, at 8¢@ $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 3,000 loose pickled hams, at  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@12¢; 22,000 lbs. green bellies, at  $8\frac{3}{4}$ ¢@9¢; 6,000 lbs. green hams, at  $10\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 400 tcs. Western pickled hams, at  $11\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 2,272 bbls. pork, 14,182,131 lbs. lard, 13,346,957 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 2,026 bbls. pork, 7,707,704 lbs. lard, 15,072,125 lbs. meats.

**BEEF.**—The supplies on offer are increasing, and buyers have rather the advantage; city extra India mess, tcs., at \$26; barreled, extra mess, at \$10@11.50; family, at \$17.50; packet at \$14.50@15.

## LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	Jan. 1, 1903.	Dec. 1, 1902.
Bacon, boxes.....	17,100	7,700
Hams, boxes.....	5,100	3,800
Shoulders, boxes.....	2,400	1,600
Cheese, boxes.....	64,000	70,600
Butter, cwt.....	13,300	12,300
Lard, tcs.....	1,800	500
Do., other kinds, tons.....	750	80

## NEW YORK STOCKS.

	January 1, 1903.
Lard, prime, tcs.....	5,310
Do., off grade, tcs.....	117
Stearine, tcs.....	585
Total .....	6,012

## ALBANY AS A SHIPPING POINT.

Attention is called to the advantages of Albany as a distributing point for goods.

The many railroads centering there give shipping facilities in all directions. A larger section of populace territory can be supplied quicker and cheaper from that point than from any other city in the East. During ten months in the year goods can be landed in New York and intermediate points by boat within fifteen hours of receipt of shipping order.

The warehouse of the Union Warehouse Co. is located in the center of the shipping district of the city, within a block of six out of the seven freight houses and a five minutes' haul to the docks of all the boat lines. Car lots received or shipped on private spur. Negotiable warehouse receipts issued when desired. Correspondence solicited.

## NO FEED FOR CATTLE.

A New York "Sun" special from Sioux City, Ia., says:

The great ranges west of the Missouri River are buried beneath eighteen inches of snow. At no time since December 5 has the depth of snow in the range country been less than twelve inches. This is unusual, and the cattle which are expected to pasture on buffalo grass all winter are cut off from all feed. W. T. Lafollette, of Chamberlain, to-day said that if the snow melts immediately the death rate among the cattle cannot be less than 10 per cent, or double that of all last winter.

## ANTI-TRUST LAW AND POLITICS.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, has introduced a weak anti-trust measure in Congress, and Attorney-General Knox has handed in some drastic and impossible views on the same subject. Mr. Hoar's insipid bill represents the temper of Congress, while Mr. Knox's report is believed to represent the temper of the President. Congress is likely to respectfully ignore the whole subject in so far as real legislation is concerned.

## ARMOUR WISHES FIRE PROTECTION.

Armour & Co. felt the loss of one big fire at Sioux City, due to deficient fire protection, and wish to know what protection the city will provide against a recurrence of such fires before a definite move is made to rebuild at that point.

## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The creamery of A. C. Krethow, Cottage Grove, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

The Crystal Creamery Co., Concord, Mich., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

Yegen's cold storage plant at Billings, Mont., was partially destroyed by fire.

The Grafton Creamery Co., Grafton, N. Y., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

The Nora Springs Creamery Co., Nora Springs, Ia., capital \$32,000, has been incorporated.

The Mercantile Refrigerating Co., Kansas City, Mo., will erect a cold storage plant and pipe service.

The plant of the Adair County Co-operative Creamery Association, Adair, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

The Day Creamery Co., Town of Levis, Clark County, Wis., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated by D. A. Neff, R. Lynch and others.

The Norwalk Creamery Co., Norwalk, Monroe County, Wis., capital \$3,000, has been incorporated by Frank Wartman, L. U. Nolan, R. Haldman and others.

The Hamilton Milk and Cream Co., Hamilton, Madison County, N. J., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated by H. L. Stebbins, F. N. Purdy and others.

The Riverside Jersey Creamery Co., Tompkins, Delaware County, N. Y., capital \$6,000, has been incorporated by W. M. Geth, Walton, N. Y.; J. B. Miller, H. G. Peck, Granton, N. Y.

## LIVESTOCK MARKETS AND SLAUGHTERING IN PRUSSIA

The yearly statistics compiled by the Prussian authorities show a very rapid growth in number of slaughtering houses in the kingdom. From 307 in 1895, their number has increased to 410 in 1902, fully 33 1-3 per cent. in seven years. A still larger increase is given in the number of cattle slaughtered—662,164 in 1895 against 1,259,238 in 1902. Calves experienced a decrease in 1898, totals being as follows: 972,500 in 1895, 1,197,246 in 1897, a decrease of 100,000 in 1898, showing an increase since to 1,268,985 in 1901. The sheep increase has been slow but steady from 1,056,524 in 1895 to 1,364,416 in 1902. The slaughtering of hogs shows a very large increase, from 2,630,841 in 1895 to 3,018,367 the following year. When here high prices commenced to rule the increase naturally diminished, and we find in 1897 only 37,000 more than the previous year, and this in 23 more slaughtering houses than in 1896. When in 1900 the market became easier hogs reached a total of 3,950,569 to drop, however, to 3,792,753 in 1901.

## THE "BABY" BEEF PROBLEM.

The Department of Agriculture will aid the study of "baby" beef, and to this end has detailed a special agent at Columbia, Mo.

## THE "BORAX BOARDERS."

The newspaper reporters are having a good deal of fun over the so-called "borax boarders" at Washington. The subjects that Dr. Wiley is feeding at the expense of the government while making tests with well known preservatives, are doing well, and no chance of an immediate funeral is in sight. The data which the Department of Agriculture is gathering on this question is valuable and interesting. The method pursued is a practical answer to the questions asked.

## AUSTRIAN EXPORTS.

According to a report sent The National Provisioner by U. S. Deputy Consul-General Simon W. Hanauer at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, the exports of Austria-Hungary for the ten months ending with October, 1902, includes:

Beeves, 44,000,000 crowns; cows, 23,000,000 crowns; eggs, 96,400,000 crowns; dried undressed calfskins 11,500,000 crowns; raw wool, 12,500,000 crowns. An Austrian crown is about 20 cents.

## CUBA EATS MEXICAN CHEESE.

The shipment of Mexican-made cheese and butter to the Republic of Cuba is an industry that has been commenced in a quiet way and promises a bright future when the dairymen of the Republic have their attention called to the satisfactory returns of the initial shipments.

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## COTTONSEED OIL

### Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

**Continued Strong Positions at Mill and Seaboard Points—Probability of an Early Further Advance at the Seaboard Markets—Business Essentially on Home Wants for Consumption and Speculation.**

It would appear that when the time is ripe even stronger prices will be brought about at the seaboard markets, and that they would be justified by the attitude of the mill prices, and as based mainly upon the merits of consumption to production. It would seem as if there was a further advance in prices expected at the seaboard markets some time this month, and that after it had taken place as against "shorts," that the market would drop back to rather an easier line of prices, or at least lose any strained price that may be made in January against "shorts."

The fact of the matter is, however, that prices as yet this week, at all seaboard markets, are at least  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. higher than the basis in the previous week, although there are not many sellers at them, and there is general confidence over the implied developments for the near future markets and a more substantial rise regarded as probable for January. Thus, at this writing a sale of prime yellow has been made for January delivery at  $39\frac{1}{4}$ c. and then up to  $39\frac{3}{4}$ c., and  $39\frac{3}{4}$ c. is now bid and 40c. asked, while New Orleans has sold at an advance, or about 600 bbls. prime yellow, for January and February deliveries at  $38\frac{3}{4}$ c.

It is true that all deliveries up to May are essentially alike in price, and that by this the deduction would be made that there is uniform confidence over cotton oil prices for the long run. But at the same time there are conditions of business that make the future market, after the January squeeze is over, of a very doubtful order, and notwithstanding the present highly favorable statistical position.

It is a fact that, at present, it pays to buy refined oil at the seaboard and sell crude oil at the mills against it, as unquestionably the seaboard prices should be higher to correspond with the market rates at the mills.

There is no question but that the attitude of the cotton oil markets over the country rests largely upon the extent of the consumption, and which has been sufficient to relieve the mills of surplus productions. At the same time the takings of the consumers of the oil of supplies ahead of their actual present wants, for consumption, with many of them largely supplied for the season, and others well protected against needs for some weeks ahead, would leave the placing of unsold productions from this along of a more doubtful order, as well as subject to influence from some developments which are possible in associated fat markets.

In other words, if there should be a change in the temper of the pure lard market, in a few weeks, and which is regarded as probable, in the discounting the effect of a later season's supplies, and by which the products associated with its market influences would be affected, there would be more doubt than at present exists over cotton oil prices.

The situation for deliveries of the oil after a possible turn to even stronger prices this winter, is decidedly problematical, although the feeling among many traders is that ultimately buyers will have more of an advantage over market conditions than is possible at present.

That January delivery of cotton oil may be even higher than present prices at the seaboard is largely deduced from the considerable quantity of the oil that may be required for delivery upon contracts, and the fact that the oil is not to be had outside of the hands of one or two of the principal holders. It is equally true that there are a good many contracts to protect among the for long time sellers of January to May deliveries, in the disposition that had been shown to sell these later deliveries at the seemingly full prices; but these later deliveries may be differently situated in the contingency of larger supplies of the oil than those at present available. The most substantial interest, or fear, just now is of what may take place on the demand for the oil for the January contracts, while the impression is that when the January delivery is largely settled, that reactions will come about.

And yet the current prices of the oil for the January delivery would be warranted right along through the month from the basis of supplies and consumption alone; but that it may be pushed up further seems probable from the information that can be had of the

amount of oil needed for the January contracts.

The foreigners have been getting rid of their contracts moderately for January to May deliveries; they have resold, altogether, in a period of two to three weeks, from 12,000 to 15,000 barrels; the late prices in this country have paid them good profits, since most of the oil had been bought by the European sources when the market prices stood substantially lower than those existing.

There is talk that Europe by reselling this oil will only have to resupply with it at a later period of the year. This does not follow. It will be recollected that there was corresponding talk last year. "Europe must buy before the season closes," "It must have the oil, etc." But the season then wore long, and Europe steadily held out of the market to its close.

When cotton oil gets around its current prices in this country, it can be counted upon that Europe will get along somehow with very moderate quantities of it. It had last year plenty of substitute oils that would do for use of the soapmakers there, and all accounts at present portend liberal offerings of substitute oils, especially of peanut oils, beginning with February, through the active consuming months in Europe.

These peanut and other substitute oils, in place of cotton oil, are being offered Europe for deliveries after this month at several cents per gallon lower prices than the market rates for cotton oil. It is clear, therefore, that trading from Europe, unless the market here for the cotton oil gets materially lower as the season advances, will be essentially in edible cotton oils, and of as conservative order as possible.

It is a fact that, at present, European demand for cotton oil is at a standstill.

Yet the distinct strength for cotton oil in this country is exhibited over bleaching grades and because the late necessities of the compound makers used up the offerings of it. Uncertainty is expressed more particularly here over the future of cotton oil as it relates to the prime quality and undergrades of it rather than the choice qualities.

It is a fact that distinctly bleaching grades of crude have been closely bought up at the mills, and that they have brought 1c. to 2c. per gallon more money than was possible to realize for the "season's prime," and that sections which had most of this nice bleaching grade are, many of them, well sold up for the season, notably in Texas and some other points near the Western consuming source. But, however, these producing points will have comparatively limited quantities of the more attractive grades of crude to offer, yet the general supplies of the oil at other points should prove of considerable volume as the

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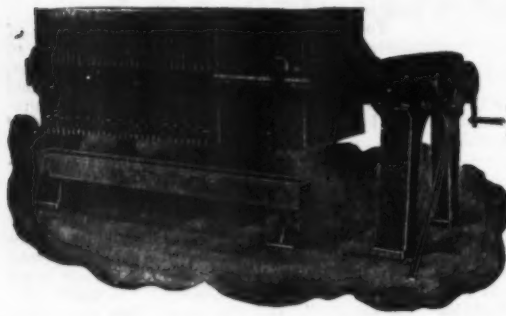
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season runs along, when it becomes a question of the extent of future consumption, for the protection of future values of the oil, as against a larger offering than at present of productions. Therefore, that developments are awaited by traders generally with unusual interest, after the January delivery is over.

It has been a point favorable to cotton oil this week that tallow has advanced over the country at least  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  c., and that it has been actively bought up everywhere, and that the demand has been significant of confidence over the beef fat. The Western markets have been well cleaned up of the tallow by the wants of the home soapmakers, and in some degree through Marseilles buying, which foreign market has, also, bought greases, grease stearine, etc., showing that consumers are not dismayed by current prices, and that they actually need soap materials. Moreover, it has been shown that tallow had been too close to a palm oil basis, and when the Continent bought in England some large lots of palm oil and sent its prices higher there, that the American market responded with a small advance for the palm oil, and by which tallow was perhaps helped a little to its improvement, more particularly in giving more confidence among the soapmakers.

Cotton oil is upon a fairly reasonable basis for use by the soapmakers, where they use it all, and it is being more extensively consumed by the soapmakers than in last year at this time. Yet tallow must be had, and the fact that it has been extensively taken by the soapmakers would show that the prospects of the manufactured goods business are fairly encouraging.

The statistical position of pure lard is, of course, highly encouraging to selling interests, and if the statistical position was considered alone a point could be made that compound lard would continue active, and that the consumption of cotton oil by the home compound makers would be of that

large volume that they would be compelled to re-supply with the cotton oil more freely than even they are disposed to do at present. But there are apprehensions that with the speculative temper in lard that the market for it may offer some surprises in a few weeks to those traders who are actively on the "long" side of it. And despite the fact that the hog supplies for some weeks will fall short of their ordinary volume.

The world's visible supply of lard gained only about 26,000 tierces last month, in the most active packing month, and it amounts to only 111,652 tes., against 85,725 tes. December 1; 194,644 tes. January 1, 1902, and 169,147 tes. January 1, 1901. But statistical positions for lard have not had their full swing in the late past, and they are likely to be considered less in the future, or after January, in the possible development of a speculative temper to discount the effect of future fat situations. Large deliveries of the lard to be made to foreign markets in January may cause in this month, however, some markedly bullish conditions, depending a good deal as to whether the foreigners will take all of the lard due them on the January contracts, or re-sell it in this country at the most substantial profit possible.

Those people who have long holdings of cotton oil, in speculative ventures, not only for January, but for essentially all intermediate deliveries to May, cling to them with confidence; there has been no effort anywhere on the part of these speculators to sell. Indeed, the only re-selling has been done by the foreigners.

There has been some demands for the oil to fill contracts with the foreigners, and in this way 30c. has been paid for prime yellow in New York, although the market is now to 40c. asked.

The offerings of seed to the mills have been of a more reserved order, and in Georgia up to \$18 per ton has been paid for it.

Crude in tanks at the mills has 33½c. bid in the Valley, 33c. bid in the Southeast, and 33c. bid in Texas, while 34@35c. are asked, and up to 35c. would be paid for a nice bleaching grade. Sales of crude, in tanks, have been 40 tanks at 33 to 35c., and off grade at 32c., and 20 tanks in Memphis at 35c. In New York sales have been 750 bbls. prime yellow, spot, at 39@39½c., now 40c. asked; 1,250 bbls. do. January at 39c., 100 bbls. do. 39½c., 100 bbls. do. 39½c., now 40c. asked; 2,000 bbls. do., January to May, at 39c.; 4,000 bbls. do., February and March, at 39c.; 700 bbls. do., May, in lots, at 39c.; 500 bbls. do., January and February, at 39c.; with all of these late deliveries, now 39½c. bid and 40c. asked. White, on the spot, is at 43@44c., and winter yellow at 44c.

LATER.—The market in New York has further advanced on prime yellow for January delivery, and after sales of 600 bbls. at 39½c.@40c., is 40c. bid and 41c. asked. All later deliveries to May are quiet, with 39½c. bid (possibly 40c. would be paid), and 40½c. asked. There have been sales of equal to 5,000 bbls. bleaching yellow in Chicago, at 39c. in tanks, and 3,000 bbls., same, at 39½c. in tanks.

Crude, in tanks, has sold in the Southeast at 34c., for 10 tanks, and is held to 35c. in Texas, while in every direction 33½c. is freely bid.

### COTTON OIL MILLS FOR ASIA.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

Two engineers from Central Asia are expected to arrive in this country within the next few weeks to place contracts with American firms for two cottonseed oil mills of 160 tons and 60 tons capacity, respectively. The machinery will involve an expenditure of \$120,000.



**GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.**  
CHICAGO 1893.  
PARIS 1900.

**The American Cotton Oil Company,**  
27 Beaver Street, New York City.



THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.  
PRIME YELLOW  
NEW YORK



THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.  
WHITE  
NEW YORK



THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.  
MINER'S OIL  
CHICAGO



THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.  
BUTTER OIL  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.



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**COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.**  
Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

**GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.**  
BUFFALO 1901.  
CHARLESTON 1902.




**COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren &amp; Co.)

The market remained unchanged since our last letter, until Wednesday. It looked as if top had been reached and the buyers generally held off for lower prices. They were, however, disappointed, as the reaction did not materialize; instead, the market went higher. Whereas, oil went begging earlier in the week at 39 to 39½c., there are now bidders for any delivery, January to May, at 39½c. Several sales were made for small lots at this price. The market in New Orleans seems to be in about the same state as our market here. Sales of round lots were made there within a day or two at 38½c. for prime oil and 36½c. for off oil. One cause for the continual advance in prime oil seems to be the quality of the oil which is now being made. It looks as if some of the mills were working up some of their poorer lots of seed first, which, of course, will not make prime oil. This may account for the shortage of this kind of oil. Of course the speculators who have sold prime oil must have it, as they have to fill their contracts, whatever

the market price may be. In the meantime, Europe continues entirely out of our market. There is hardly even an inquiry from there, and what few limits are coming in are away below the parity here. Crude oil is also firm. The mills in the southeast generally are asking ½c. to 1c. more than is bid here.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, January-May, 40c. asked, 39¾c. bid; do., January-February, 42½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 42½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 21s. 9d.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the Southeast, 33½@34½c.; do., Mississippi Valley, 33½@33¾c.; New Orleans market for off oil, 36½@37c.

**COTTONSEED NOTES.**

The Independent Cotton Oil Co., Darlington, S. C., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated by Bright Williamson, R. K. Dargan and A. Levi.

The Hamburg Cotton Oil Co., Hamburg, Ashley County, Ark., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by D. E. Watson, W. G. Rolfe and others.

**BETTER DECIDE**

about these Lockers  
You cannot do better than install

**EXPANDED METAL LOCKERS**

They are made of sheet steel—out and expanded into open meshes without joint or connection—are strong, durable, well ventilated—dry and easily kept clean.

Catalog tells the cost.

**MERRITT & CO.** 809 Ridge Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**SELLS COTTON OIL MILL.**

The stockholders of the Planters' Cottonseed Oil Company at Petty, Tex., decided at a recent meeting to sell the plant. It was built in 1901, cost \$85,000, and has a debt of \$40,000.

**MUST DISINFECT RUSSIAN HIDES.**

The Treasury Department has just ruled that hides imported from Russia must be disinfected as prescribed by law and not merely by the naphthalene process. Late cattle diseases thus increase precaution against outbreaks.

The American Blower Co., of Detroit, Mich., report a number of large orders on their books, among which they mention three from the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., of New York, for forced draft fans for Centralia and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and induced draft apparatus for the Corinth, N. Y., Mill of the International Paper Co., Princeton (N. J.) University and the Binghamton (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co.

**B. E. LUDWIG & CO.,**

Brokers in

**COTTONSEED OIL, CAKE, MEAL, ETC.**

**OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.**

Correspondence invited.

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Use Grease or Oil and Lunkenheimer Cups and you will have bearings lubricated to your entire satisfaction. Endorsed by millions of satisfied users. Specify them and order from your dealer. Write for catalog of Brass and Iron Engineering Appliances of superior quality.

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**Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow**  
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Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

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Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK,

**Commission Merchants.**

EXPORTERS

**Cotton Oil, Tallow and Greases.**



## TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

### Weekly Review

**TALLOW**—The new year has brought market conditions of a more encouraging order to selling interests. The temper was developed first by western business. The soapmakers over the west became liberal buyers, and there were signs that foreign markets were becoming interested over tallow and some low grade fats at the west. Indeed, Marseilles bought moderate quantities of tallow, grease and grease stearine at the west. The entire takings of tallow and the greases at the West within the last two weeks have been at least 7,000 tierces. That business well cleaned up the Western stocks of tallow at the principal market centres, and left the positions strong there at an advance of  $\frac{1}{8}$ c., and possibly  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Most of the sales at the West were at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @6c. for No. 2, and city renderers' tallow, and at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prime packers, although up to  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. was made for a choice lot of packers.

Besides, there has been a good deal of tallow sold at our Eastern markets, notably at Boston, and at somewhat stronger prices than had prevailed previously for a few days.

New York has the sentiment of more confidence, as well as the surrounding and Western markets, and has made  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. advance on city, hhds., with fully 400 hhds. city sold at  $5\frac{3}{4}$ c., of which 50 hhds. for export at  $5\frac{3}{4}$ c., and 350 hhds. to the home trade at  $5\frac{3}{4}$ c., while it is doubtful if city, tierces, could be had under 63-16c., with  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid.

There are elements of strength developed in associated fats, which have a good deal to do with the sudden shifting of the tallow markets to better prices.

In the first place there is the advance in palm oil in foreign markets, and a slight rise, in consequence, in its prices in this country, and because there has been a heavy draft upon English stocks of it by some Continental points of consumption. This brought the price of palm oil rather closer to the late asking basis of tallow, but it implied mainly confidence over soap materials. Moreover, cotton oil prices continue to display marked strength, although cotton oil is at a relatively favorably trading basis as compared with tallow. But the fact that the lard market continues well supported, and however that the compound lard makers are using more oleo stearine than tallow, than had been the case with them for a long time, is stimulating to the tallow position. Some tallow is, of course, being used by the compound people, and satisfactorily so, because of the strong lard position, in combination with the generally improved demands from the soapmakers, the tallow situation is encouraging.

The London market is becoming a little steadier. The auction sale on Wednesday showed firm and unchanged prices, with 600 casks sold out of 1,100 casks offered.

City edible is quiet at about  $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Country made is arriving very moderately, and is steadily sold up, with prices rather firmer. Sales for the week, 225,000 pounds, at  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., as to quality, chiefly with  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., as outside.

**OLEO STEARINE**—The market is not making much headway to activity. The position would seem to be that the compound makers are getting the stearine sufficiently on contracts made ahead, together with the use of their accumulations, whereby they are enabled to hold off the market, and await the issue of some ideas they hold that as the season advances, and in the near future, that the supplies of fats will steadily enlarge and that they may be more independent over market rates for the stearine. Some of the pressers are willing to sell at a decline of  $\frac{1}{8}$ c., or at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c., but the compound makers do not care to pay over  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. At  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. they have obtained some light quantities. It is probable that if the stearine pressers, as a whole, would come down to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. as a selling basis that they would be enabled to sell a little more freely to the compound makers, but not in a large way. Most of the pressers have been conceding the decline, as it steadily came about, down to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c., but they are hesitating over the  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. price. They are fairly well sold up for immediate delivery, but have a good deal to sell ahead, to some extent for January delivery, but mainly for next month and March delivery. At the same time there is one large presser who has been dissatisfied with market conditions, as they have tumbled from 15c. down to the current  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. basis; therefore there is the belief among the compound lard makers that the holdings of the stearine in that quarter must necessarily be of very large volume, and some effect is had thereby over consideration by them of market values. Sales in New York, to this writing, 30,000 pounds out of town on the spot, at  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c., 50,000 pounds do. February, at  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c., 50,000 pounds city made, March delivery, at  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c., and 50,000 pounds city and out of town made at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**LARD STEARINE**—It would be hard, probably, to sell over 11c.; at the same time there are holders of choice lots who would be unwilling to accept that price. Demands are slack.

**OLEO OIL**—Rotterdam is a slow buyer because it thinks that all fats will soon be lower. At the same time the market is down 2 florins there. Rotterdam quotes at 64 florins, has sold 600 tcs at that. New York quotes at  $11\frac{1}{2}$ @ $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound for choice down to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. for low grade.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE**—There is little doing on fresh business, because foreign markets are being supplied on contracts made ahead. Double pressed quoted at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound.

**GREASE**—Prime white grade is in light supply, and the late market value for it is upheld, but all other grades, after ruling lower, are somewhat steadier with tallow. There is absence of export demand, but pressers are buying in a moderate way. Prime white quoted at about  $6\frac{3}{4}$ @7c.; "B" white at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; yellow at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; brown at 5c.

house and bone at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., and some fine lots held up to  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @6c.

**GREASE STEARINE**—Exporters have been buying yellow, and its price is  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. higher; but white is slow and lower. Sales of 150,000 pounds yellow, part at  $5\frac{1}{4}$  and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., now quoted; white is at  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**COCOANUT OIL**—The market is not, as yet, awakened to activity, on the new year's business, and the situation as to values is nominally steady. Ceylon, on the spot, quoted at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c., and for January and February arrival at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. Cochín on the spot quoted at  $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., and for January to February arrival at  $6\frac{3}{4}$ @7c.

**PALM OIL**—The recent advance held here of  $\frac{1}{8}$ c., so far as concerns sellers' views, and as brought about by diminished stocks in the United Kingdom, on account of liberal calls upon the supplies there by Continental markets, with prospects, therefore, of more difficulty in getting supplies here from England and from primary sources, retards trading here, and the market is somewhat nominal at the advanced basis. Red is held at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c., and it would cost  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. to lay down, and Lagos at 6c.

**PEANUT OIL**—Domestic could be had freely, but it is not wanted in other than small lots, while its market price is essentially as for some few days. Quoted at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound.

**LARD OIL**—The market yields a little by reason of lower cost lard as the season advances, and the somewhat freer supplies to be had. Most buyers are contented in taking small lots, and there is no desire among consumers anywhere to accumulate supplies largely. Prime quoted at  $86\frac{1}{2}$ @87c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL**—Small offerings of 20 cold test continue. Otherwise there are abundant supplies for current demands. The situation as to prices has not varied. Chicago market quotes 61 for extra and 50 for No. 1; these grades in New York, 63 and 52 respectively. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 97; 30 cold test at  $83\frac{1}{2}$ @85; 40 cold test at 68; 45 cold test at 65 and prime at 57.

**CORN OIL**—The market has an unsettled look, and prices depend more upon the quantities needed. Foreign markets in their disposition at any time to figure important contracts find prices relatively in their favor. The range of market values is  $4.60\frac{1}{2}$ @4.90.

#### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships quoted at \$550.

Proposed for membership: Victor Cohen (Nelson, Morris & Co.); Frank Tilston (American Hay Co.)

Visitors: Alfred Raffle, Copenhagen; W. A. Wilson, Toronto; W. J. McNairn, Glasgow; N. D. Swift, Harvey S. Williams, W. W. Hubert, Chas. Burt, Chicago; W. A. McCaw (McCaw Manufacturing Co.), Macon, Ga.

**WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,**  
383 West Street, - - - NEW YORK.

TALLOW SOAP MATERIALS GREASE

.... CHEMICALS ....

**Caustic Soda,  
Borax,**

**Cocoa Nut Oil, Pure Alkali,  
Palm Oil, Sal Soda,**

**COTTONSEED OIL,  
OLIVE OIL FOOTS.**

Correspondence Solicited.



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

**CATTLE.**—While receipts of cattle were very liberal on Monday, the official count footing up 25,461, there was a good demand in every department of the trade, and prices ruled generally steady. Late in the day something particularly undesirable suffered a little decline, but the general market was steady. On Tuesday, with 4,756 fresh arrivals we had the usual Tuesday trade with practically no change in the situation. Today, Wednesday, with receipts estimated at 20,000, the market opened weak to 10c. lower. Choice cattle are scarce, and anything that comes under this class is readily picked up at steady prices, while the half-fat kinds which constitute the bulk of the receipts suffer the decline. A good demand prevailed in the butcher's stock department, and prices ruled steady throughout the day. It is the general opinion among traders here as well as people in the rural districts who are feeding cattle, that prices are about as high as they will be for some time to come, and our advice to those who have cattle about ready for market is to send them forward, as there is nothing in the situation that would justify the holding and feeding of cattle that feeders do not intend to finish. Some 1,326-lb. cattle sold at \$5.55, and very few loads selling above \$5.25. A good many light steers weighing 1,000 lbs. or thereabouts selling from \$4@4.25.

**HOGS.**—The hog run this week has been a surprise to every one, and shows a decrease of about 34,000 from the same period last week. Monday the official count was 42,170, and Tuesday, when 40,000 and 45,000 were expected by the "talent" only 28,784 materialized, and to-day, Wednesday, which the run was estimated early at 35,000, the prospects are 30,000 will be nearer the correct figure, and the market is 10c. higher, with top hogs selling around \$6.75. Good butchers \$6.60@6.70; good fat packers around \$6.40@6.60; light mixed from \$6@6.30, according to weight and quality, but to bring the latter price they must weigh around 225 lbs. In quoting the advance on hogs each day, it is generally neglected by reporters to state that light and light mixed grades do not follow the advance. There is a good demand for heavy hogs and good packers (if fat) are selling up around the price for prime butchers, or within 10@15c. of the top of the market for those grades. However, hogs are reaching a dangerous point at this time, and a reaction is expected, although we are inclined to be a little "bullish" on the situation, and do not anticipate a serious, permanent decline on hogs in the near future, particularly on hogs carrying weight. It is our opinion that hogs are rather scarce in the country—that is, marketable hogs, which is indicated by the many light weights coming forward at this time. Again, we do not expect materially higher prices, and advise the marketing of all hogs ready to come.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep this week about 5,000 less than same period last week. The market to-day with estimated receipts at 18,000, and up until noon but about 10,000 arriving here for sale, the market was firm

and very active at the best prices of the week. Choice lambs sold up to \$5.85, and bulk of the medium kinds \$4.75@5.25. We have had quite a heavy decline in heavy fat ewes from last weeks' prices, and it is hardly possible to get over \$4.25 for choice export ewes today, with bulk of the fat kinds selling around 4c. We look for a good market on fat stock during the winter, but would advise our patrons not to ship anything here that is not in good killing condition.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

That the supply and demand is the key-note to the cattle situation was never more forcibly demonstrated than last week, while receipts were liberal early in the week, and prices ruled lower, while supplies were light to moderate later, and all of the decline was regained on the lighter weight steers and other grades showed only 10 to 15c. decline. Cows and heifers ruled lower early in the week, but the break was repaired, and prices gained 10 to 15c. besides before the close. Stock cattle continued in light supply, while the demand is strong from all the buyers, and under light supplies last week values ruled 15 to 25c. higher.

Hogs were in liberal supply the greater part of the week, and the trend of prices was lower, but the demand was strong from all the packers at the lower range of prices. The quality was generally good, and weights continue of strong average. Prices to-day ranged from \$6.07½ to \$6.55, with the bulk selling at \$6.30 to \$6.47½.

The demand for sheep continues in excess of the supply, and sellers had no trouble in securing mostly 10c. higher prices last week for the good class of sheep and lambs, and the less desirable grades sold with more freedom than of late, although prices showed no material advance. Local values continue to rule relatively higher than at competitive points or right in line with Chicago's values, as was demonstrated late last week, when native lambs sold at \$5.75, and native wethers at \$4.60, which prices were the same as the tops at Chicago on the same day. This is the rule for the greater part of the time, and shows what a keen demand there is at South St. Joseph for the good fat class of stock.

### ST. LOUIS

**CATTLE.**—Receipts in native division light, and quality common to pretty good, with no fancy grade on sale. Top was \$5.35 for 1,185-lb. steers, with bulk of best grades of steers here ranging from 1,050 to 1,350 lbs. selling at \$4.85 to \$5.20. Receipts at Chicago were heavy and liberal at other points, and the market quoted considerably lower for forepart of the week, and under unfavorable advices from other points prices here ruled 10 to 25c. lower early in the week, but Thursday and Friday the inquiry was good, and about 10c. of the decline was regained, making the market practically 10 to 15c. lower than the close of last week, while cow and heifer butcher stuff ruled nearly steady. Receipts of stockers and feeders have been light, and demand good for best grades. Receipts of cows and calves light, and demand strong at advance noted last week. There has been a good demand for veal calves, and prices are 50 to 75c. per cwt. higher, with top selling at \$8.25 and bulk \$7.25 to \$8.

**SOUTHERN CATTLE.**—Receipts continue light here, but with heavy receipts of cattle at other points our market Monday was

barely steady with close of last week. Tuesday, under light receipts, was fully steady, as compared with Monday, but with light receipts Wednesday and unfavorable advices from other points, our market declined 15c. Thursday, with light receipts and more favorable advices, the decline was fully regained, and prices on steers close virtually steady at 10c. lower than week ago, while cow and heifer butcher stuff sold about the same. Receipts of bulls have been moderate, and prices very little different from week ago. Receipts of calves were light, and all kinds sold as high as any time this winter. We believe that all cattle that are fat and ready for market, might just as well come forward, as we do not look for much improvement in the near future.

During the week Texas and Indian Territory steers averaging 550 to 1,176 lbs., sold at a full range of \$3.10@4.40, most of them going at \$3.45@4.15. Cows and heifers brought \$2@4, the bulk at \$2.10@3.10; stags and oxen at \$2.50@4.25, bulls \$2.50@3.50 and calves at \$5@14.50 per head, the bulk going at \$10@12.

**HOGS.**—Receipts for week have been uneven, and sharp advances and reaction have been the features of the trade. However, the week closes with a net loss of about 15c. on all good weight hogs. A good clearance was made at following values: Butchers' and prime heavies, \$6.50 to \$6.65; light mixed and packers, \$6.30 to \$6.60; heavy pigs, \$5.90 to \$6.10; light pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.10; rough heavies, \$6 to \$6.50.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts for week have been moderate and values unchanged, as compared with last week's close. A good clearance was made at following values: Best sheep, \$4 to \$4.50; best yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.15; best lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.65; best bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.

Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1903.

**CATTLE.**—Prices rule about steady as compared with last week.

**HOGS.**—Values are 5 to 10c. lower than Saturday.

**SHEEP.**—Market is about steady.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week were 36,200; last week, 23,800; same week last year, 30,400. Big end of the week's supply consisted of corn cattle which met the best demand since the December glut four weeks ago and a small advance in price resulted. Top for week, \$5.45. Cows sold unevenly with a light to moderate demand; country demand for stockers and feeders has increased, and they are again higher this week; quarantine in light supply, with no quotable change in prices; top Texas steers, \$4.70; Southern cows, \$2.50@3. Veals scarce; best, \$7.

**HOGS.**—Receipts were 38,300; last week, 36,900; same week last year, 76,500. Weights keep up well, although there is an increased marketing of light weights with the general quality hardly as good as it has been recently; slight fluctuations have been the rule, with the result that prices are in the same notch with last week; top to-day, \$6.55. Light hogs show a small loss; generally prices are the same as the same week last year.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this year were 17,600; last week, 13,300; same week last year, 11,900. Mutton prices are steady with last week after a break of 20c. Tuesday, which has been regained; fed yearlings reached 5c., the best price this season; lambs have sold strong, with best bringing \$5.50, Western fed wethers, \$4.60; Western ewes, \$3.75; feeding wethers, \$3.10.

**HIDES** quiet; green salted, 7c.; side brands, 6½c.; bulls, 6½c.; uncured, 1c. less; glue, 4c.; dry flint sheep hides, 8½c.; keen demand for furs.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Armour .....	6,554	12,686	5,361
Fowler .....	628	4,351	871
Schwarzschild .....	3,779	4,500	2,629
Swift .....	6,943	8,872	3,873
Cudahy .....	2,957	5,892	1,911
Ruddy .....	454	135	304

## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
Rialto Building.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.  
RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Dec. 31.....	14,516	412	52,177	20,968
Thursday, Jan. 1.....	4,709	207	21,685	6,906
Friday, Jan. 2.....	4,019	234	21,071	5,970
Saturday, Jan. 3.....	233	19	19,232	1,161
Monday, Jan. 5.....	25,461	612	42,170	30,818
Tuesday, Jan. 6.....	4,756	1,147	28,784	14,007
Wednesday, Jan. 7.....	2,300	500	31,000	18,000
Total last week.....	35,271	2,158	202,172	32,372

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
Wednesday, Dec. 31.....	5,333	152	8	2,498
Thursday, Jan. 1.....	3,392	51	9,052	1,156
Friday, Jan. 2.....	2,888	209	4,186	90
Saturday, Jan. 3.....	296	85	3,817	....
Monday, Jan. 5.....	6,369	59	3,652	2,056
Tuesday, Jan. 6.....	2,347	157	5,795	2,269
Wednesday, Jan. 7.....	5,000	100	2,000	3,000
Total last week.....	18,443	627	20,209	8,127
Same week last year.....	11,888	545	18,855	7,309
Year ago this week.....	16,133	370	16,107	11,531

Receipts for the year thus far, compared with the same time last year:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1903 .....	61,228	163,942	76,854	5,735
1902 .....	60,686	251,276	85,218	6,747

Decrease ..... \*542 84,334 8,364 1,012  
\*Increase.

## CATTLE.

Christmas beeves, 1,200 to 1,000 lbs.....	\$6.30@	\$6.80
Good to choice beeves.....	5.75@	6.25
Fair to good export and shipping steers.....	5.35@	5.70
Medium beef steers.....	4.75@	5.30
Plain and roughish steers.....	3.90@	4.70
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs.....	3.00@	3.80
Good to fancy heifers.....	4.20@	4.55
Good to choice feeders.....	3.40@	4.75
Poor to fair stockers and feeders.....	2.25@	3.80
Bulls, plain to fancy.....	2.25@	4.85
Good to fair cows and heifers.....	3.25@	4.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.75@	3.20
Common to good culling cows.....	1.50@	2.50
Veal calves, good to fancy.....	6.00@	7.75
Veals, coarse and common.....	3.00@	5.75
Corn-fed Western steers.....	3.50@	6.20
Texas bulls and grass steers.....	2.75@	3.20
Texas steers, fair to choice.....	3.40@	4.35

## HOGS.

Good to prime heavy shipping.....	\$6.50@	\$6.80
Good to choice heavy packing.....	6.30@	6.55
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	6.25@	6.55
Selected butcher weights.....	6.45@	6.75
Assorted light, 150 to 195 lbs.....	6.05@	6.40
Common to fair light mixed.....	5.90@	6.20
Thin to choice, 50 to 125 lbs.....	4.65@	6.00
Stags and rough lots.....	3.00@	6.00

## SHEEP.

Prime to fat native steers.....	\$4.25@	\$4.50
Fair to mixed lots.....	3.50@	4.25
Fair to prime Western grass wethers.....	3.15@	3.75
Fair to prime Western yearlings.....	4.30@	5.10
Fair to fancy and native Western ewes.....	3.40@	4.25
Plain ewes and feeding wethers.....	3.00@	3.50
Culls, bucks and tail-end lots.....	1.50@	2.50
Native lambs, fair to fancy.....	5.00@	5.90
Fat western lambs.....	4.75@	5.05
Native lambs, poor to fair.....	3.00@	4.05
Western feeding lambs, poorest choice.....	3.00@	4.40

## General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the  
Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The hog market recently has developed considerable strength, and those shippers that have had good heavy hogs on the market have no reason to complain. The only drawback to the situation is the large number of light and light mixed hogs that continue to flood the market, and as the demand is almost entirely for the heavy grades thousands of the lighter weights have been carried over from day to day, causing almost a stagnation in the market for that kind.

However, the bad markets that we had last week checked the receipts during the last few days, the market rallied, and prices to-day are 10@15c. higher than the close of last week. We believe the sentiment throughout the country is gradually showing a good healthy change, and from now on more of these unmatured hogs will be held back and made fat. The market seems to be in strong hands, and any decided break in prices will be followed by lighter receipts and some improvement in the trade. On the other hand, whenever the shippers can pay 6c. freely in the country liberal receipts will be the rule, so that we still advise our shippers to operate with caution, and not depend on the advances for a profit.

However, we can see nothing in the situation to cause any one to become discouraged. The demand for all kinds of meats was never better; the industrial and financial condition of this and other countries is on a sound basis; stocks of provisions are low and prices comparatively good, all of which would not favor much, if any, permanent decline in the hog market. If the shippers will continue to operate on a conservative basis and buy their hogs on the "breaks" whenever possible we believe their profits from now on will more than offset their possible losses. But the light, unmatured hogs will have to be bought with a good discount in order to pay out.

We quote: Light mixed hogs, \$5.90@6.15; medium weight mixed, \$6.15@6.40; butchers, \$6.40@6.65; prime heavy weight butchers and choice heavy, \$6.65@6.80.

CATTLE.—The first three days of this week the cattle market ruled comparatively steady, especially for the better grades of choice well matured cattle, but about 10c. lower for others. We are strongly of the

opinion that the cattle feeders and shippers can face the new year with a little more "heart," as the indications would seem to point to a stronger market. Months ago, when the cattle market ruled so unnaturally high, the inducement was very strong for those that had the proper facilities for feeding cattle to put in a good many stockers and feeders, even at prices that were too high to prevent a profit. Later, when it transpired that so much of the corn crop developed "soft," and that good hard corn would not be very plentiful, there was a rush to get rid of some of the surplus of cattle which has kept the market over-supplied with stock that should have been kept on feed for several months longer. This has depressed the market and kept prices on an almost continual decline.

How much longer this liquidation can last is merely guess work, but believe that the good matured cattle will be none too plentiful from this time on, and we believe that it will pay to make cattle of good quality fat before shipping, and thereby secure the best prices prevailing on the strictly corn-fed steers.


The really fat steers of good quality are selling as high as \$6.50, with the bulk of the good to choice grades from \$5.25 to \$6. However, there are plenty of the medium to good grades going from \$4.25 to \$5, in fact, more cattle are selling at that range than at any other prices. Common to fair killing steers are as much in evidence as ever, and hard to dispose of at \$3.50 to \$4.25.

The stocker and feeder trade is also strong. There continues to be a good inquiry for the choice well bred kinds from \$4 to \$4.50, with the common light stockers as low as \$2.50 to \$3. Butcher stock slow, with common canners 10c. to 20c. lower than last week's close.

SHEEP.—The supply of sheep and lambs this week is a little larger than last, and the trade on Monday declined 10@15c. for all except heavy export sheep, which are still selling at \$4.50. Since Monday, however, the market advanced 15@25c. per hundred, the best native lambs selling from \$5.75@5.90 to-day, with the prospect favoring 6c. lambs before the end of the week. Everything has advanced except native ewes, which are 25@40c. lower than the high time two weeks ago. However, the quality of these native ewes is very bad, and it is so late in the season that a good many of them are coming "lamby" now.

Quite a few fed Westerns are among the arrivals, the quality of which is very poor, a majority of them being fed by farmers throughout the country, who do not take as much pains with the sheep as the regular sheep feeders. We look for good prices throughout the season, on account of the good prices prevailing for wool. Good to choice native lambs are selling from \$5.75@5.90; good to choice Western lambs, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice Western ewes, \$3.50@4; Western wethers, \$4@4.50, with a few selected at \$4.60.

"GET  
STERNE'S VIEW OF THE MARKET



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DIRECT WIRES IN OUR OFFICES

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"I-TOLD-YOU-SO"  
—AND—  
WE-DID

Those who have used our statistics  
and read our Market Letters have  
profited thereby.

ARE YOU ON THE LIST?



## PROVISION LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Green and S. P. skinned hams are strong with good demand and light offerings. Regular hams steady with fair inquiry. We quote to-day's market as follows:

Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 10½@10¾; do., 12@14 ave., nominally 9¾@10; do., 14@16 ave., nominally 9¼@9¾; do., 18@20 ave., nominally 9¼; green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 7¼; do., 6@8 ave., nominally 7¼; do., 8@10 ave., nominally 7¼; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 7¼; do., 12@14 ave., nominally 7¼; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 10@10½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 10@10½; do., 10@12 ave., nominally 10.

## TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

Our provision market has been decidedly stronger the past two days. The more the stocks—reported January 2—are investigated the greater effect it is having on the consumers and jobbers all over the country. The total stock of side meats at the five great Western centres is only about 40 per cent. of last year's supply at this time. Joints also show a very marked decrease, though not to such an extent.

The hog receipts are not showing the expected increase after the turn of the year, and all well-posted stock dealers agree in reporting that there is very little prospect of a material increase for several months to come. The fact that the average weight has been steadily decreasing for a month past, and is now 10 lbs. over the exceedingly light weight at this time last year (due to the marketing of great quantities of unfinished stock, owing to the scarcity of feed) is a very good evidence of a scarcity of matured hogs, and would indicate that feeders are finding difficulty in securing sound corn with which to fatten their young stock. We hear of shipments of corn being made from Missouri and Kansas to points in Iowa (where ordinarily there is a large surplus) simply because the local supply is so inferior, feeders have found that no matter how much they use, the hogs will not gain in weight. The Southern consumer and jobber has been in evidence in all Western packing centers the past few days, taking on side meats of all descriptions very freely, and the result is shown in the greater comparative strength in ribs than in pork or lard. The packers, as a rule, are indispensed to sell product at current prices, as they claim there is a severe loss in making contract stuff with hogs selling around 6½¢ for packing droves.

LARD.—Cash market declined 2½¢, closing at \$9.85; loose, \$9.55. Shipments, 4,300; same day last year, 2,200 tierces. Liverpool, 6d. lower, at 50s. 6d. Hogs West, 68,000, against 90,000 same day last week and 103,000 same day last year. To-morrow, 32,000. Top price, \$6.75. Leaf lard, \$10; extra neutral, 11½@11¼¢. Market opened strong on light receipts of hogs and higher prices at the yards. Packers were not very active

sellers at the start, and prices advanced 7½¢ all around. Later, under some selling pressure from the smaller packers and commission houses, January eased back to yesterday's close, and the May and July lost 2½¢ of the advance. The situation appears reasonably strong, as those who have been waiting for the January run of hogs to break the market, are meeting with disappointment from day to day, and are rather inclined to cover their short sales. The cash trade, we understand, shows decided improvement, particularly in the domestic market.

STEARINES.—On prime oleo stearine, owing to lack of demand and offerings increasing, prices are weak at 11c. here and 10½¢ at river points. No. 2 is quotable at 10c. Mutton stearine 10¼@10½¢. Prime lard stearine 11¼¢. Tallow stearine, 7½@7¾¢. White grease stearine, 6½¢. Yellow grease stearine, 5½@5¾¢.

OLEO OIL.—Market is very quiet. Extra is quotable at 11c. Double pressed 11½¢; No. 2, 10½¢; No. 3, 9½¢; oleo stock, 11c.

TALLOW.—Market continues firm; prices are about unchanged. Choice packers edible, 7½¢; prime packers, 6½@6¾¢; choice renderers, 6½@6¾¢; No. 1 renderers, 6c.; No. 1 packers, 6¼¢; No. 2 packers, 5@5½¢; "B" country, 5½@5¾¢; "B" packers, 5½@5¾¢. The London cables report 1,100 casks offered; 600 sold at unchanged prices.

GREASES continue in fair request. Stocks keep pretty well cleaned up. Choice "A" white, 7½¢; ordinary, 7@7¼¢; "B," 6½@6¾¢; choice yellow, 5½¢; ordinary, 5c.; house, 5@5½¢; brown, 4¾@5c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Bleachable prime summer yellow is quotable at 38½@39c. loose Chicago. Summer yellow soap grade, 37c.; prime crude Valley points, 34c.; prime summer yellow for last half January delivery is quotable at 40c.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated on a basis of 63@65 per cent. F. A., 2½¢; regular stock on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A., 1¾¢.

## PATENTS.

715,736. Fiber-Cleaning Machine.—Samuel B. Allison and Marg. E. Allison, New Orleans, La. C. A. Dorrestein administrator of said Samuel B. Allison, deceased. Filed April 15, 1898. Serial No. 677,763.

715,763. Anti-fouling Paint. Thomas H. Denny, Cape Charles, Va., assignor to Leonard J. Whitehead and James B. Jones, Cape Charles, Va., and Josephus F. Bussells, Irvington, Va. Filed Nov. 27, 1901. Serial No. 83,908.

715,787. Cotton-Compress.—Thomas J. Griffin, Galveston, Tex., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Planters' Compress Co., a corporation of Maine. Filed March 26, 1900. Serial No. 10,243.

715,824. Apparatus for Compressing fibrous or Other Material.—George A. Lowry, Chicago, Ill., and James T. Cowly, Lowell, Mass., assignors, by mesne assignments, to Planters' Compress Co., of Maine. Filed Aug. 1, 1900. Serial No. 25,485.

715,895. Tank-Heater.—Fael Strahm, Se-

## Chicago Provision Market Prices

SATURDAY, JAN. 3.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	9.32½	9.07½	9.32½	9.35
July .....	9.17½	9.22½	9.17½	9.22½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.55	8.57½	8.52½	8.55
July .....	...	...	...	...
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	16.20	16.22½	16.15	16.15

MONDAY, JAN. 5.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	9.30	9.35	9.25	9.30
July .....	9.15	9.15	9.10	9.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.52½	8.57	8.52	8.57
July .....	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	16.00	16.00	15.85	15.90

TUESDAY, JAN. 6.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	9.40	9.45	9.37	9.42
July .....	9.25	9.25	9.20	9.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	8.65	8.67	8.62	8.67
July .....	8.62	8.65	8.62	8.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	16.07½	16.12	15.97	16.02

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan .....	9.00	9.00	9.82½	9.82½
May .....	9.47½	9.50	9.45	9.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan .....	8.52½	8.60	8.52½	8.57½
May .....	8.72½	8.77½	8.70	8.75
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan .....	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45
May .....	16.07½	16.20	16.02½	16.12½

THURSDAY, JAN. 8.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan .....	9.90	9.90	9.85	9.90
May .....	9.52½	9.55	9.47½	9.52½

FRIDAY, JAN. 9.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan .....	9.85	9.85	9.80	9.82
May .....	9.47	9.50	9.45	9.47
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan .....	8.65	8.65	8.62	8.62
May .....	8.75	8.82	8.75	8.80
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan .....	17.25	17.25	17.15	17.15
May .....	16.12@16.17	16.22	16.10	16.15

betha, Kan. Filed July 24, 1902. Serial No. 116,871.

715,928. Imitation Leather.—Gabriel Youngwitz, New York, N. Y. Filed July 24, 1902. Serial No. 116,873.

715,949. Machine for Filling and Linking Sausages.—Josua A. Biberfeld, Hamburg, Germany. Filed Jan. 28, 1902. Serial No. 91,585.

715,956. Ice-Planing Knife.—Henry Bodenstein, Arlington, Mass., assignor to William T. Wood & Co., Arlington, Mass., a firm. Filed April 10, 1902. Serial No. 102,322.

716,110. Vacuum Pump or Exhauster.—Thomas A. Rose, London; William A. Gwynn, Walthamstow, and Albert M. Barnes, London, England, assignors of three-tenths to Walter Goldfinch Bate, London, England. Filed April 18, 1902. Serial 103,650.

716,112. Apparatus for Cooling Milk or Cream.—Erik G. N. Salenius, Stockholm, Sweden, assignor to Salenius Werkstader, manufacturing firm, Stockholm, Sweden. Filed Feb. 26, 1901. Serial No. 48,930.

716,185. Cotton Planter.—Robert A. Brown and Thomas W. Livingston, Leslie, Ga. Filed Sept. 25, 1902. Serial No. 124,847.

716,235. Process of Preparing Fat in Granular Form.—Albert E. Svenson, Gainsborough, and Archibald R. Wilson, Brighton, England; said Wilson assignor to said Svenson. Filed July 8, 1902. Serial No. 114,748.

**M. ZIMMERMANN,**

ESTABLISHED 1874

Manufacturer and Dealer in all Kinds of

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LARGEST PLACE OF ITS  
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**MINERAL WOOL**

MOST EFFECTIVE INSULATOR FOR COLD STORAGE, ETC.

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Address United States Mineral Wool Co., 143 Liberty St., New York.

CHEAP AND  
EASILY APPLIED.



# MARKET PRICES.

## CHICAGO

### FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	\$2.25
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.15@2.17½
Concent. Tank, 15 to 16% per unit.....	2.00@2.05
Ground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.15 & 10c.
Unground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.00 & 10c.
Unground Tank, 9 and 35%, ton.....	20.00
Unground Tank, 6 and 35%, ton.....	14.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

### HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg. ton.....	\$375.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	25.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lbs. avg., ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs. avg., ton.....	50.00
Flat Shin Bones, 40 lbs. avg., ton.....	40.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg., ton.....	55.00

### LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	@10.07½
Prime steam.....	@
Neutral.....	@11.02½
Compound.....	@ 7½

### STEARINES.

Oleo.....	@11½
Lard.....	@11½
Grease, W.....	@ 7
Tallow.....	7½@ 7½
Grease, B.....	@
Grease, Y.....	@ 5½

### OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	55
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	53
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	49c.
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	46c.
Oleo Oil, extra.....	11½
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	11
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	71
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	

### TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	@6½
No. 2.....	@5
Edible.....	7½@7½
City renderers'.....	@5½

### GREASE.

Brown.....	@4½
Yellow.....	@5½
White, A.....	@7½
White, B.....	@6½
Bone.....	@5½

### CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpetre.....	4½@ 5½
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½@11½
Serax.....	7½@ 8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	3½@3½
White, clarified.....	@4½
Plantation, granulated.....	4½@4½
Yellow, clarified.....	4½@4½
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Bag packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	2.00
Michigan, granulated, carlots, per ton.....	2.65
Casing salt, in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

### COOPERAGE

Tierces.....	\$1.25
Barrels.....	1.00

## BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

### CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

1 lb., 2 doz., to case.....	Per doz. \$1.45
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	5.00
8 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.25
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	17.60

### EXTRACT OF BEEF

#### Solid

1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
3 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

### BARREL BEEF AND PORK

Extra plate beef.....	\$15.00
Plate beef.....	14.00
Extra mess beef.....	10.50

Prime mess beef.....	11.00
Beef hams.....	Not quoted.
Ramp butts.....	11.00
Mess pork, repacked.....	17.50
Extra clear pork.....	18.50

### DRIED BEEF, PACKED

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	12½
Reg. clobs.....	10½

### SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. Hams.....	13½
Skinned hams.....	11½
Shoulders.....	9
Picnics.....	9½
Breakfast bacon.....	15½

### BUTTERINE

#### F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	11½@12½
No. 2, natural color.....	13½@14½
No. 3, natural color.....	15½@17½
No. 4, natural color.....	16½@18½

#### F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, natural color.....	11 @12
No. 2, natural color.....	14 @15
No. 3, natural color.....	14½@16
No. 4, natural color.....	15½@17

### LARD

Pure leaf kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	11½
Lard substitute, tes.....	8
Lard compound.....	7½
Barrels.....	¼c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	¼c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.....	¼c. to 1c. over tes.

### BOILED MEATS

Hams, boneless.....	17@17½
Californias, boneless.....	@13½
Roller shoulders.....	@13

### DRY SALT MEATS

Rib Bellies.....	9.10
Short Closes.....	
Plates, Regular.....	8.60
American shoulders.....	

### SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	55
Beef bungs, each.....	12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs, exports.....	10
medium, each.....	5
small, each.....	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	65

### SAUSAGES

Summer, H. C.....	15
German Salami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
O'Arles H. C.....	19
Italian Salami.....	19
Cervelat.....	13
Bologna.....	6½
Frankfurts.....	7
Blood Liver & Head Cheese.....	7
Tongue.....	5½
Compressed Ham.....	12
Berliner Ham.....	9
Polish.....	5
Veal Ham.....	7
Pork Sausage.....	5@ 9

### VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS

Pig's Feet, ¼ bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.25
Bologna, ¼ bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.20
Ox Hearts, ¼ bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.30
Plain Tripe, ¼ bbl., 80 lbs.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, ¼ bbl., 80 lbs.....	4.50

### DRESSED BEEF

	Carcass.	Fore.	Hinds.
Fair cows.....	5½	4½	7
Good young cows.....	6½	5	8
Native heifers.....	7½	6	10
Texas steers.....	6½	5½	7
Western steers.....	5½	4½	11½
Native steers.....	9@10		

### BEEF CUTS

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loins.....	18	14	8
Short Loins.....	20	16	12
Ribs.....	18	14	7
Tenderloins.....			15
Chucks.....	7½	6½	4½
Plates.....	6	5	4
Rounds.....	8	7	6

Rolls, boneless.....	10½
Shoulder Clods, boneless.....	6½
Rump Butts, boneless.....	6
Chucks, boneless.....	6½
Strip Loins.....	6½
Beef Ham Sets.....	8

### BEEF SUNDRIES

Cheek Meat.....	4
Hanging Tenderloins.....	6½
Flank Steak.....	9
Trimnings.....	4½
Shanks.....	3½
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef Suet.....	3
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	3½
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11½
Clean tripe (reg.).....	2½
Clean tripe (H. C.).....	4

### CALVES

Carcass.....	7@11
Fore.....	5@ 9
Hinds.....	9@13
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

### MUTTON

Lambs (carcass).....	8½@11
Ewes (carcass).....	8 @ 9
Yearlings (carcass).....	7 @ 9
Wethers (carcass).....	6 @ 8
Mutton (racks).....	5 @ 7
Mutton, legs.....	8 @11
Mutton, breasts.....	5 @ 8
Mutton, steaks.....	5 @ 8
Lamb (racks).....	7 @ 9
Lamb, loins.....	14 @ 11
Lamb, saddles.....	10 @14
Lamb, legs.....	10 @12
Lamb tongue.....	12c. per lb.
Lamb fries.....	5c. pair

### PORK

Dressed hogs.....	8½
Tenderloins.....	17
Pork loins.....	9½
Spare ribs.....	6½
Buttes.....	7½
Shoulders.....	8
Shoulders (skinned).....	8
Trimnings.....	6½
Pigs' tails.....	4
Hearts (per lb.).....	3
Leaf Lard.....	10½
Heads (rough).....	4
Heads (cleaned).....	4½
Hocks.....	4½
Cheek meat.....	3
Neck bones.....	3
Backfat.....	5½
Plux (per lb.).....	2½
Kidneys (per lb.).....	2½
Pig's Feet (rough).....	2½
Pig's feet (cleaned).....	3
Brains (per lb.).....	3
Snouts and ears.....	4
Tongues.....	9

### BUTCHERS' OFFAL

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed bone and tallow.....	2½ per lb.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10½@11
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	60c. each

### SOUTH WATER STREET

#### VEAL

50 to 60 lbs.....	6½@7
60 to 75 lbs.....	7½@8½
80 to 125 lbs.....	9 @9½

#### BUTTER

Firsts.....	23@24½
Creans, extra.....	28@28½
Seconds.....	18@20

#### EGGS

Various.....	21 @23
Fresh.....	@25
Held.....	10 @23
Storage.....	17 @19½
Seconds.....	@15
Miscellaneous.....	22 @23½

**JUTE CLOTH**—for pressing tankage and blood  
**FINE BURLAPS**—for canvassing hams and  
bacon.

**BURLAPS and BAGS**—for any purpose.

**W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer & Importer**  
182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE.

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JAN. 5.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,858	1	382	17,702	4,982
Sixtieth St.....	3,726	97	2,330	11,976	
Fortieth St.....					12,192
West Sh. R. R.....	3,017	60		548	
Lehigh Valley.....	1,788			1,637	2,984
Weehawken.....	1,153				
Scattering.....			45	32	

Totals.....	12,542	158	2,757	32,005	20,158
Totals last week.....	10,912	136	3,713	34,854	33,415

## WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JAN. 5.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Celtic.....			2,900
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Celtic.....			1,850
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Victorian.....	340		
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Celtic.....			1,250
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Victorian.....	510		2,500
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Celtic.....	405	1,657	
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Br. Prince.....	290		
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Minneapolis.....	375		
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Toronto.....	150		530
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Cearense.....	40		
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Celtic.....	405		
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Br. Prince.....	290		
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Minneapolis.....	375		1,300
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Philadelphia.....			700
G. H. Hammond Co., Sa. Celtic.....			2,500
G. H. Hammond Co., Sa. Victorian.....			2,200
Cudahy Packing Co., Sa. Celtic.....			1,500
Miscellaneous, Sa. Trinidad.....	52	12	125

Totals.....	3,122	2,170	16,825
Totals last week.....	2,416	2,890	16,250

New York exports for week also included 500 carcasses of mutton on the Philadelphia for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 5,100 carcasses on the Minneapolis for Armour & Co., and 2,000 carcasses on the Victorian, equally divided between Swift & Co. and G. H. Hammond Co.

Boston exports this week.....		6,200
Baltimore exports this week.....	1,086	2,326
Philadelphia exports this week.....	1,523	415
To London.....	2,384	415
To Liverpool.....	2,396	10,746
To Glasgow.....	759	701
To Hull.....	150	510
To Southampton.....		700
To Para.....	40	
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	52	12

Totals to all ports.....	5,781	4,020	23,625
Totals to all ports last week.....	4,727	6,490	22,691

\*Also 1,720 dressed sheep to Liverpool.

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.00@5.50
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.50@4.90
Poor and ordinary native steers.....	3.75@4.40
Oxen and stags.....	2.00@4.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.50@4.50

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.....	@9.75
Live veal calves, good to prime, 100 lbs.....	@9.50
Grassers.....	3.50@4.00

## LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs).....	@ 6.90
Hogs, medium.....	@ 6.90
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.90@7.00
Pigs.....	7.20@7.30
Roughs.....	5.90@6.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected (per 100 lbs.).....	\$6.37½
Lambs, good to choice.....	6.12½
Lambs, common to fair.....	5.75
Sheep, selected.....	4.75
Sheep, medium to good.....	4.00
Sheep, culls.....	3.50

## DRESSED BEEF

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 @10½
Choice native, light.....	8½ @9½
Common to fair, native.....	7½ @8½

## WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8½ @8½
Choice native, light.....	7½ @8
Native, do. to fair.....	7 @7½
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 @7½
Choice Western, light.....	6½ @7½
Good to choice hifers.....	7 @7½
Common to fair, Texan.....	5½ @6½
Choice cows.....	6½ @6½
Common to fair cows.....	5 @6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6½ @7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 @6
Fleaky Bologna bulls.....	5 @6

## DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@15½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@15
Grassers, per lb.....	@ 8
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	12½ @13
Calves, country dressed, common to good.....	11 @12
Calves, country dressed, grassers.....	5 @6½

## DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	@9½
Hogs, heavy.....	@8½
Hogs, 150 lb.....	@8½
Hogs, 100 lb.....	@8½
Hogs, 140 lb.....	@8½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice.....	10
Spring lambs, good.....	9½
Spring lambs, common to fair.....	8½
Spring lambs, culls.....	7½
Sheep, choice.....	7
Sheep, medium to good.....	6½
Sheep, culls.....	6

## LIVE POULTRY

Chickens, poor, per lb.....	@10
Chickens, prime, per lb.....	@11
Fowls, selected heavy, per lb.....	@13
Fowls, medium grades.....	@12
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@10
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 8½
Turkeys, per lb.....	@14
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	80 @1.00
Ducks, Southern and Southwestern, per pr.....	70 @80
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.50@1.62
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	20 @25

## GAME.

English snipe, per dozen.....	2.00@2.50
Plover—Golden, per dozen.....	2.75@3.00
Grass, per dozen.....	1.50@2.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	2.00@3.00
Red Head, per pair.....	1.50@2.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	1.25@1.50
Mallard, per pair.....	75@1.00
Teal, per pair.....	40@ 60
Rabbits, per pair.....	15@ 18
Rabbits, Jack, per pair.....	30@ 40

## PROVISIONS

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @ 14½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 @14½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14 @14½
California hams, smoked, light.....	10½ @11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10 @10½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 @15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@15
Dried beef sets.....	@15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	@16
Smoked shoulders.....	@10
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@12
Fresh pork loins, city.....	@11½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@12

## BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$250@280

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c. to 75c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	40c. to 45c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c. to 75c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c. to 25c. a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c. to 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c. to 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	2c. to 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c. to 75c. a piece
Outails.....	7c. to 8c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c. to 20c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c. to 30c. a lb.
Lambs' fries.....	10c. to 12c. a pair

## BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	8
Shop bones, per cwt.....	50

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	\$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	4.25
X sheep, per dozen.....	3.62½
Blind Ribby sheep.....	2.50
Sheep, ribby.....	1.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.57½
X lambs, per dozen.....	3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	1.75
Culls, lambs.....	75

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian rings.....	12 @22
Hog, Amer., in tea, or bbls., per lb, F.O.S.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb, F.O.S.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17½
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2½ @ 8
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	50
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5½ @ 6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3

## SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21	22
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	19½	20½
Pepper, red, Zausibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	
Allspice.....	66½	60
Coriander.....	63½	5
Mace.....	45	48

## SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3½ @3¾
Refined—Granulated.....	4½ @4¾
Crystals.....	4½ @5¼
Powdered.....	4½ @5¼

## THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1.....	16
1X moulding.....	15
1X.....	14½
1½.....	14
1¾.....	13
1½.....	12
1¾.....	11
1½.....	10
1¾.....	9
2.....	8

## GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12½-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12½-14.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .80

## DRESSED POULTRY

## DRY PACKED.

Turkeys, selected, young hens.....	@19
Turkeys, selected, young toms.....	@18
Turkeys, mixed young hens and toms.....	@18
Turkeys, fair to prime.....	15 @17
Old.....	15½ @16
Common to fair.....	13 @14
Chickens—Philadelphia, broilers, per lb.....	22 @24
Philadelphia, roasters, per lb.....	@18
Philadelphia, mixed sizes.....	15 @16
State and Pennsylvania, broilers, fancy.....	18 @20
State and Pennsylvania, fancy roasting.....	14 @15
State and Pennsylvania, mixed sizes.....	12 @13
State and Pennsylvania, poor.....	10 @11
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	13½ @14

THE  
**CUMMER**  
DRYERS.

FOR DRYING TANKAGE, BLOOD, BONES  
AND ALL FERTILIZERS

The F. D. CUMMER & SON CO.,

CLEVELAND, O., The Arcade

Other Western, fancy.....	@13 1/2
Other Western, fair to good.....	@12 1/2
Capons, Ohio, fancy, large.....	@19
Capons, Ohio, mixed.....	@17
Forie—Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	@12 1/2
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@12 1/2
Western, fair to good.....	@11
Western, poor, old cocks.....	@9 1/2
Ducks—Fancy.....	@17
Western, fair to good.....	@13
Geese—Fancy.....	@12 1/2
Western, fair to good.....	@11
Squabs—Prime large white, per doz.....	@3.00
Mixed, per doz.....	2.25@2.50
Park, per doz.....	1.75@2.00

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$10.00 @20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50 @23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	1.95 @2.00
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50 @13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent.....	2.40 @2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.55 @2.60
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	20.00 @20.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	17.00 @18.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @15.50
Tankage, 6 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00 @15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00 @7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	26.00 @27.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00 @15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.40 @2.42 1/2
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @3.07 1/2
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.05 @3.10
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.95 @3.00
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90 @4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25 @4.50

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.95 @9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.88 @1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80 @1.90
Double manure salt (48@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00 @1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08 @2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.39 @.40

## OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	14c.
Oil cake.....	7/	8/	12c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	14c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	14c.
Cheese.....	17/6	25/	2 M

## The Best Paper Clip Made.

Easy to use  
Firm in its  
grip. Attractive.  
Holds  
papers up to  
a quarter-inch  
thick.



Agents Wanted

Far better  
than pins. The  
handiest time-  
saver possible  
for those who  
wish to keep  
papers to-  
gether.

## "THE NIAGARA CLIP"

Sample Box "A". Postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

## THE POWER BEHIND IT ALL

Back of every well equipped power plant is a modern system of artificial draft.



## The "A B C" System of Mechanical Draft

has taken the place of the old fashioned stack by reason  
of its greater efficiency and its great saving in installation.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE NO. 118 Z.

AMERICAN BLOWER CO., Detroit, Mich.  
NEW YORK CHICAGO LONDON

Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	14c.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	14c.
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/	14c.

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large  
steamer berth terms, Jan., 1/10 1/2. Cork, for orders,  
2/4 1/2 @ 2/6.

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Export of hog products from Atlantic ports for the  
week ended Jan. 3, 1903, with comparative summary:

## PORK, BARRELS.

	Jan. 3, 1903.	Jan. 4, 1902.	Nov. 1 to Jan. 3, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	505	1,203	6,589
Continent.....	711	230	3,742
So. & Cen. Am.....	357	29	5,641
West Indies.....	548	544	10,529
Br. N. Am. Col.....	147	29	1,150
Other countries.....	4	3	150
Totals.....	2,272	2,026	25,801

## BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

	Jan. 3, 1903.	Jan. 4, 1902.	Nov. 1 to Jan. 3, 1903.
U. Kingdom.....	11,823,834	14,082,462	102,980,377
Continent.....	1,163,098	1,439,038	8,589,820
So. & Cen. Am.....	146,575	61,875	1,165,000
West Indies.....	208,475	82,750	2,463,047
Br. N. Am. Col.....	2,000	.....	5,800
Other countries.....	2,375	6,000	80,225
Totals.....	13,346,957	15,672,125	115,284,200

## LARD, POUNDS.

	Jan. 3, 1903.	Jan. 4, 1902.	Nov. 1 to Jan. 3, 1903.
U. Kingdom.....	7,569,900	3,506,845	58,191,878
Continent.....	5,406,400	3,410,804	49,030,078
So. & Cen. Am.....	392,080	399,175	2,822,000
West Indies.....	663,905	578,000	6,158,115
Br. N. Am. Col.....	7,540	480	85,320
Other countries.....	82,120	12,400	462,430
Totals.....	14,182,131	7,707,704	116,749,881

## RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
From—			
New York.....	1,830	6,584,850	8,077,100
Boston.....	47	3,374,850	1,859,562
Portland, Me.....	.....	2,186,350	84,700
Philadelphia.....	258	161,250	621,848
Baltimore.....	18	869,948	2,417,036
New Orleans.....	119	103,850	310,775
Mobile, Ala.....	.....	65,850	211,050
Totals.....	2,272	13,346,957	14,182,131

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '02.	Nov. 1, '01.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	5,160,200	5,368,800	208,600
Bacon & Hams, lbs.....	115,284,200	139,883,799	24,599,599
Lard, lbs.....	116,749,881	97,767,337	.....

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

During the week under review the oleo  
market has had a violent break in Rotter-  
dam, the finest brands now down to 64 flor-  
ins, and the prospect is that the market will  
ease off still further. Accumulations of oleo  
oil on the other side are large, and churners  
will not take hold of same until we reach a  
lower level of prices.

Newtral lard business is exceedingly quiet,  
and prices working to a lower level.  
Cottonseed oil of fine grades is scarce and  
dear.

## HOTEL BROEDEL,

Fireproof.

Rates, \$3.00 Per Day and Upwards.

American Plan.

One Block from Principal R. R. Stations

JOHN E. BOLDT, BUFFALO, N. Y.

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

During the first half of December the mar-  
ket for ammoniates was quiet there was little  
interest shown by buyers East or South, and  
prices sagged; the latter half of the month,  
however, showed considerable activity, and  
while prices did not regain the previous level,  
the market was strong at the close. We quote:  
Ground tankage, 10 1/2 and 15 per cent., \$24  
to \$24.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tank-  
age, 10 and 10 per cent., \$22.50 to \$23 per  
ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 6 and  
25 per cent., \$14.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago;  
concentrated tankage, \$2.05 per unit f. o. b.  
Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.10 per unit f. o. b. Chi-  
cago; ground blood, \$2.25 to \$2.27 1/2 per unit  
f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per  
cent., \$2.47 1/2 and \$2.50 and \$10 per unit c. a.  
f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—For January recent  
cables quote price as \$3.02 1/2 to \$3.07 1/2 c. i. f.  
Baltimore and New York.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot, \$1.95; Jan.,  
\$1.97 1/2; February, \$1.95; March, \$1.92 1/2;  
April, May, and June, \$1.87 1/2; July to De-  
cember, \$1.85.

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$10.20; city steam, \$9.35 @  
9.80; refined, Continent, \$10.50; do., South  
America, tes., 11; do., kegs, \$12.25; com-  
pound, \$7.75.

## HOG MARKETS, JANUARY 9.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 25,000; 15@20c.  
lower; \$5.80 @6.75.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; lower;  
\$6.30 @6.60.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,000; 10c. lower; \$6.15  
@6.60.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 6,500.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 7,000; lower;  
\$5.95 @6.80.

CLEVELAND.—Active; \$6.40 @6.70.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 25 cars; ac-  
tive; higher, \$6.75 @6.85.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, January 9.—Beef—Extra mess,  
110s. Pork—Western prime mess, 80s. Hams  
—Short cut, 52s. Bacon—Cumberland,  
light, 46s.; short rib, 47s. 6d.; long clear mid-  
dles, light, 47s.; long middles, heavy, 46s. 6d.;  
short clear, 46s. 6d.; clear bellies, 53s.; shoul-  
ders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 40s. Lard—Prime  
Western in tierces, 52s. 6d.; American re-  
fined, in pails, 51s. Cheese—American finest  
white, 61s.; American finest colored, 61s. Tal-  
low—Prime city, 27s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits,  
42s. 6d. Rosin—Common, 4s. 9d. Petroleum  
—Refined (London), 61-16d. Linseed oil  
(London), 24s. 4 1/2d. Cottonseed oil (Hull),  
21s. 9d.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	500	22,000	2,000
Kansas City.....	100	2,500	.....
South Omaha.....	200	4,700	300
St. Louis.....	300	1,000	.....

MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

Chicago.....	26,000	38,000	30,000
Kansas City.....	5,000	4,000	2,000
South Omaha.....	3,000	4,500	10,000
St. Louis.....	4,000	6,500	15,000

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6.

Chicago.....	4,500	28,000	15,000
Kansas City.....	10,000	12,000	5,000
South Omaha.....	4,500	8,000	4,500
St. Louis.....	7,000	6,500	500

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7.

Chicago.....	20,000	35,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	8,000	9,000	4,000
South Omaha.....	3,200	5,500	5,000
St. Louis.....	4,500	6,000	2,000

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8.

Chicago.....	8,000	25,000	9,000
Kansas City.....	5,000	6,000	1,000
South Omaha.....	3,500	5,000	2,000
St. Louis.....	2,000	5,000	500

FRIDAY, JAN. 9.

Chicago.....	5,500	25,000	11,000
Kansas City.....	3,000	5,000	1,000
South Omaha.....	3,500	3,500	1,000
St. Louis.....	3,500	6,000	1,000



# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES OF CATTLE

### Medium Stock Heifers.

Medium heifers show less breeding and in general are noticeably thinner in flesh and lighter in weight than good heifers. They do not have the neat blocky frames, and they lack the quality possessed by the better grades of stock heifers. The stocky heifer class shows rather more flesh than the average of this grade.

### Common Heifers.

Common heifers are invariably lacking in both quality and condition to a marked degree. They are of lighter weight than the better grades and show evidences of dairy rather than beef blood. When such heifers are put in the feed lot and finished they would seldom if ever grade better than medium to good butcher stock.

### Prime Heifers.

The same conformation, quality and condition are demanded in prime heifers that have already been noted as characteristics of prime steers.

### Choice Heifers.

Choice heifers must possess quality, and condition to a marked degree, although they lack the faultless quality and finish that characterize prime heifers. They are good enough to convert into the better grades of block beef. To secure the necessary quality to be classed in this grade they must show unmistakable evidence of carrying a high percentage of the blood of some one or more of the breeds of beef cattle.

### Good Heifers.

Good heifers may and usually do lack both in condition and quality, although a heifer of choice quality might be classed as a good heifer simply because she was deficient in condition. Good heifers must have a conformation that indicates that they will dress out a good percentage of beef and fat.

### Medium Heifers.

As a usual thing it requires better heifers as to quality, condition, and conformation to grade as medium heifers than it does in steers to grade as medium steers. Such heifers seldom show much quality and invariably show a decided lack of flesh. The bulk of medium heifers like medium steers are light weight.

### Prime Cows.

This grade includes a very small number of strictly fancy, well-bred cows in prime condition. Such cows are often taken for export. They are the only grade of cows on the market which are not open to criticism by buyers wanting fat cows; in other words, they are practically above criticism as to conformation, quality, and condition. These cows are often used by packers for the same purposes for which they use steers.

### Choice Cows.

Cows of this grade must be in prime condition, but may lack some of the quality and breeding shown by prime cows; they are fit for export and on some markets sell for nearly as much as choice heifers. Frequently a few choice cows, like choice heifers, are shipped to market in the same car with steers and sell for a uniform price, in which case they may be used for the same purposes.

### Good Cows.

Good cows lack both in condition and quality. They are fat enough, however, to make carcass beef and possess a conformation which indicates that they are reasonably good killers. To bring an average market price they must, of course, be considerably better than the average butcher stock cows.

### Medium Cows.

Medium cows are sometimes called "beef cows" to distinguish them from cutters. Such cows are decidedly lacking in form, condition and quality. They belong to the lowest grade of cows, the carcasses of which may all be used to sell over the block.

### Common Rough Steers.

Steers of this grade lack very noticeably in form, quality and condition. Ideal beef form is not looked for in common rough steers. Whether a lack of quality or condition is more apparent depends upon market and crop conditions. Generally speaking, a lack of quality is the more apparent.

### Choice Bulls.

To be choice, bulls must possess quality or beef blood to a high degree and along with that quality should go fine finish. Comparatively few choice bulls reach the Chicago market, and when they do, they are frequently bought for export. About one-third of the choice bulls are used for dressed beef. They must be entirely free from that roughness and coarseness which characterize so many aged bulls. The supply of choice bulls is made up largely of aged bulls.

### Good Bulls.

Good bulls contain a high percentage of beef blood, or at any rate they carry the flesh and show the conformation which usually accompany well-bred beef bulls. They frequently lack both in quality and condition, but a decided lack of either may furnish sufficient reason for their being classed as good and not as choice bulls. Bulls of this class are often exported.

### Medium Bulls.

Medium bulls lack both condition and quality to a marked degree. They are usually thin fleshed, long-legged, coarse fellows. They are too good to be classed either as bologna bulls or canners, and still inferior both as to quality and condition. This is the lowest grade of bulls used for block beef. The line between medium butcher bulls and bologna bulls is not definitely drawn. It varies from time to time with the demand for butcher stock and bologna bulls.

## THE SHEEP DIED

Rhodendron kills sheep as well as cattle. A Virginia drover found that to be a fact last week. He took a small flock of sheep over a bit of country from Warm Springs to Millboro for shipment to the Baltimore abattoirs.

When crossing "Rocky Ridge," a point on the mountain near there, it became necessary to camp all night. The ground being covered with ice, which made it impossible for the sheep to get any forage, and as the drovers had nothing at hand to give them, the animals helped themselves abundantly to laurel or rhodendron, as it is sometimes called. This plant is very poisonous to cattle, and in consequence about one-half of the flock died before reaching the station. They were very large, fine sheep, and were exceedingly fat.

The seceding members of the Pueblo, Col., Butchers' Association say: "The public will naturally wish to know why they have not been given the advantage of the recent reductions made by the jobbers. Why prime rib beef should be sold to restaurants at 7½ cents a pound when the consumers were paying nearly 10 cents a pound more than that amount is of interest to those who have to pay the family meat bills.

## HOW TO KILL A HOG

The American Cultivator says:

A merciful way to kill a hog is to strike it in the head with a suitable implement, producing stupor, then instantly use the sticking knife. This causes instant death. An animal suffers more from fear than it does from death itself. A neat, unobjectionable method is to drop the open side of a suitable long, narrow box down over the animal, and then turn box and animal upside down, when the knife can do its work, and the box be righted again that the hog can bleed out properly. Humane men will be apt to pursue one of these better methods; indeed, many of them do now; but if they will not, they should be thoughtful enough to have children absent from hog killing that no evil be done by bad example.

## BUTCHERS IN MARKETS.

The proposed ordinance which has been under contemplation for some weeks to restrict the sale of meats to the inside of market houses in Cincinnati, O., will be introduced in the B. of P. S. after January 10, and will be forwarded to the B. of L. for passage. It will prohibit butchers from selling meat from stands outside of the market houses. The object of the measure is to compel butchers to rent stalls in the market houses, so as to make them self-supporting.

## SHOULD THE PROVISION MAN DO IT?

This is what a London paper has to say about the necessity for and the refusal of the retail provision stores to make a proper and a timely advance in the price of their goods:

"The wholesalers have been putting their prices up ever since the American scarcity set it and the home (English) regulations as to swine fever interfered with the state of the hog market and diminished supplies. They didn't say 'impossible!' They simply put up their prices and the grocer paid. When the public find prices too high for them, they purchase sparingly or go without. But the grocer seems to think that, whatever the wholesale market is like, he must not put his prices up too high. He must put up with the loss, hoping against hope that the market will go in his favor presently. But the worst of that theory is that as soon as the market drops, some one—from ignorance of the precise amount of loss occasioned by such practices and in order to get new customers—immediately puts down the retail price, and the last state of the man who has been hoping for better times is worse than the first. Of course we know the reason that is behind all this. We have been told by many grocers why they do it. But it was not necessary. The reason is obvious. They fear to drive away custom by enhancing prices, for it is always easier to lower than to raise values. But what is equally obvious to us is that, in this respect at least, all retailers think in unison. If they would only think in unison the other way how different things would be, and how many fewer failures would be registered. We have always maintained that grocers should get a profit on everything sold—a living profit, not a large percentage at the expense of the poor. Competition would always prevent that, but it ought not to prevent a tradesman living decently, for he is at least as worthy of his hire as any other laborer in the vineyard of life. Every grocer who lays unto himself this rule helps to strengthen his own position and that of the trade at large; every one who disregards it assists in hastening the time when the single trader will be a thing of the past, an eventuality in which we do not believe, and which is too painful to contemplate. The associations, if they cannot fix prices, can do a great deal to educate their members away from economic heresies, and we hope that these remarks and the figures given will be well pondered by the trade and taken to heart. It only needs agreement, district by district, among retailers, and that 'impossible' phrase would disappear. Better to cut up bacon no more than lose on every transaction."

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Hartford (Conn.) Provision Company has received a permit to improve the north side of Ferry street.

Gustav Deigscher, an Indianapolis butcher, made a whack at a cut and chopped his thumb off; clean cut.

Thomas Keane, the Washington, D. C. butcher, had a fine display of costly Xmas beef during the holidays; the finest outside of New York City.

Harrisburg, Pa., has an enterprising burglar. He blew open a safe, then went out and held up Butcher Ed. Rheam. Got cash both times!

"Looks like a strong case," said the lawyer. "But not as strong as the meat," said the judge in a Chicago court. So she let the woman go who refused to pay the butcher for it.

The Pearce Meat Market Company, of Fairfield, Me., cuts its own ice for market refrigeration.

The Central Pacific Railroad employees have formed a co-operative company in connection with the Manitoba one to sell meats.

The Merwin Provision Company, of New Haven, Conn., has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

Henry Quitzan, the butcher, committed suicide at his home, 1546 Second avenue, on Monday by inhaling gas. He was married.

Roth & Co., the wholesale and retail meat merchants at Newark, N. J., are now incorporated. Capital, \$100,000. Corporators: Jacob, Isaac and Moses Roth.

### MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

C. C. Brewer's meat market was destroyed by fire at Cleburne, Texas, a few days ago.

Hickey's butcher shop smelt a small fire at Lancaster, Pa.

The rear of Dulaney's market has been damaged by fire.

M. H. McMahon's meat market was destroyed at Bessemer, Mich., on Christmas Day.

P. Burns & Co.'s recently opened meat market at Nelson, Ill., has been burned.

Mascot's meat market at 99 Maple avenue, Hartford, Conn., is in ashes.

Bellaire, O., had another fire. This time it wiped out Wm. Heil's butcher shop.

A fire at Scottsville, Ky., destroyed Trammel & Smith's meat and provision market.

Martin Olsen's butcher shop at 93-95 Maple avenue, Hartford, Conn., has been burned.

L. Kline's meat market has been destroyed by fire at Butler, Pa.

### BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

James Lurshut, working on the Morris packinghouse "beds," was stabbed to death by a fellow employee.

Frank G. Whiting, the well-known butcher at 692 Main street, Springfield, Mass., has died.

D. Cook, a Denver, Col., butcher, was found dead in his room a few days ago.

### MARKET CHANGES.

Mr. Crandall succeeds Mr. Lohman in the market business at Bridgewater, N. Y.

B. Foraker has moved his market from Pedlow to Briar Hill, O.

Frank Nothnagle has bought the fixtures of George Senior's market at 145 Edgemont avenue, Chester, Pa.

O. F. Hull succeeds George A. Robinson in the market business at 154 Union street, Springfield, Mass.

Evan George has closed his meat market at Poland, N. Y., for the winter.

### NEW SHOPS.

Robert Campbell opened a meat market at Hulls, Ill.

John Anderson has just opened his new butcher shop on Kishwaukee street, Rockford, Ill.

The newly opened meat market of Farry Bros. at Goshen, N. Y., is in the Erie block.

Frank Nothnagle has opened his butcher shop, corner State and Olive streets, Chester, Pa.

Alvis Rogers has given up the livery business at Towanda, Ill., and will open a meat market.

Carl Willoughby will run a winter butcher shop in Poland, N. Y.

### AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Grocery and Provision Clerks' Association of Springfield, Mass., last week elected the following officers for the year: President, W. H. Newell; vice-presidents, James Donahue and Walter Henderson; recording secretary, A. C. Holcomb; financial secretary, Charles Drumm; treasurer, D. F. Andrews; guide, B. B. Reed; guardian, James Holland; Relief Committee: William E. Hart, Michael Irwin, C. Carter; trustees: Albert Ayen, George Cooley and Charles Gilbert; delegates to Central Labor Union: J. B. Shea, W. H. Newell, H. Fassing, James Donahue and William E. Hart; member of executive board, W. H. Newell. The union is arranging for a public installation to be held January 12, the hall to be announced later.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, O., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, L. F. Emmert; vice-president, L. H. Loos; secretary, Martin L. Kellner; treasurer, A. Thurm; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Wilhelm; trustee, for three years, Philip Kolb.

A committee, consisting of L. F. Emmert, chairman; L. A. Loos, C. Furniss, C. Obert and A. Guilbert, was appointed to make arrangements for a dance, to be given February 17.

Announcement was made in New Haven, Conn., that the Connecticut Fat Rendering and Fertilizing Company would erect a rendering establishment in that city at a cost of \$16,000, which will be run in competition with the fat rendering concerns.

There are 200 butchers and marketmen in the State who are interested in the company, including the leading marketmen of New Haven. The company was formed about three months ago, and will begin work on its new plant as soon as possible.

In regard to the above the "Palladium," of New Haven, says: "The committee entrusted with the work has purchased the Rowan cider mill property in Allington, opposite the Merwin plant. The purchase includes five acres of ground, upon which are a cider mill and a barn. The approximate cost was \$4,000. A three-story brick building, 80x40 feet, will be erected, which will be equipped with boilers, tanks, grinders and all necessary machinery for rendering fats, glue, oleo oil and for making fertilizers, chicken feed, dog scrap and the usual by-product from butchers' waste.

"Adam Sattig has been chosen to manage the plant. Mr. Sattig was in business on State street for many years, and is regarded as a thoroughly competent man.

"The business will be under the general oversight of the president and Board of Directors.

"The president is George Pfaff. Mr. Sattig is secretary, and W. J. Tolburt, of Hartford, treasurer. George Crowell, of Meriden; William J. O'Keefe and H. Royce, of Stamford, are the additional directors."

The outside rendering concerns have acquired within the last few months nearly all the individual rendering concerns in the State.

The 200 butchers in the enterprise will refuse to sell any waste to the outsiders, but will send it to their own plant.

Anent the above the following is sent from Bridgeport:

Local members of the State Retail Butchers' Association are interested in the recent purchase of property in New Haven for a rendering plant. Only a fair percentage of Bridgeport butchers are at present members of the association. Some of them, however, have taken stock in the enterprise and expect that it will be a profitable investment.

Bridgeport butchers now dispose of their waste largely in New York, but in the future they will probably patronize the New Haven rendering plant. The Retail Butchers' Association is aiming to make it warm for the rendering trust, which has cut prices so that the butchers have rebelled. Their intention is to get all butchers who are non-members into the movement.

### TO DO AWAY WITH DELIVERY BOYS.

The following item is sent from Stockton, Cal., and it should be of great interest to butchers generally:

Residents of Stockton are face to face with the alternative of carrying the meat home or becoming vegetarians. The local butcher shops will undoubtedly discontinue their delivery service before the first of the year. The master butchers have a strong association, and local butcher boys have a strong union. The butcher boys' union has demanded an increase of the wages to \$15 per week, with meat free. The Butchers' Association refused to grant the demand. The butcher boys then announced a strike to take place January 1. A meeting of the boss butchers was held, and it was decided to discontinue their delivery service early next week. The butchers figure that they will lose practically no trade, but will gain the amount now paid as wages to the butcher boys.

### PUT NAILS IN HIS MEAT.

The Philadelphia "Item" says: "To capture a gang of alleged thieves who had stolen several hundred dollars' worth of meat from his stall in the Reading Terminal Market, Clarence B. Fow, a wholesale beef and mutton dealer, inserted nails in certain quarters of meat. This marked meat was later recovered by city detectives in the ice boxes of shop keepers who were said to have purchased it from Adolph Gehri, a meat dealer, Nineteenth and Ellsworth streets. Gehri was accused of having made a deal with Henry Baltz and Anthony Frantz, two of Fow's employees, to sell to him meat which they had stolen. William Peterson, an expressman and shop keeper on Camac street, below Spruce, it was alleged, hauled the meat from the market to his store, when it was distributed under Gehri's direction. The men were all arrested."

### BUSINESS RECORD.

CALIFORNIA.—R. V. Garner, San Barnardino; butcher; sold out.

CONNECTICUT.—Mrs. Hulda Senk, Hartford; meats, etc.; changed to Wm. Senk.—Fiehn & Drucker, Bridgeport; groceries and meats; petition in bankruptcy.—W. H. Smith, Meriden; fish; bill of sale to C. C. Burgess.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Ed. Campbell, Hugo; meats; sold out.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Brocton Public Market, Brocton; meats, etc.; incorporated under the laws of Maine, with authorized capital stock of \$50,000.

NEW YORK STATE.—Wm. Hinkelman, Albany; pork; damaged by fire.—Wm. T. Rowland, Buffalo; meats, etc.; dead.

NEW YORK CITY.—J. S. Bailey & Co. (Inc.); provisions; dead.

PENNSYLVANIA.—H. S. Hease (Mrs. S. R.); meats; succeeded by Frank Sitterlee.

TEXAS.—R. C. McCracken & Co., Hillsboro; meats; McCracken individually sold to Mary Pankey.

VIRGINIA.—Ben Gordon, Newport News; meats, etc.; dead.—White, Horton & Co., Norfolk; meats, etc.; Baker & Raiford succeeds.—J. H. Cox, Richmond; meats, etc.; if interested call at office (41).

